



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

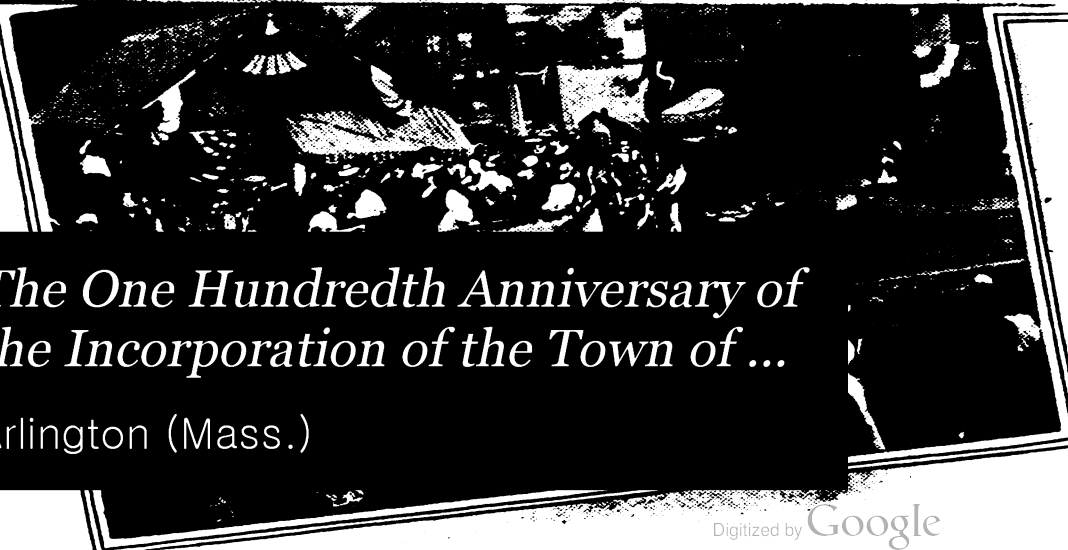
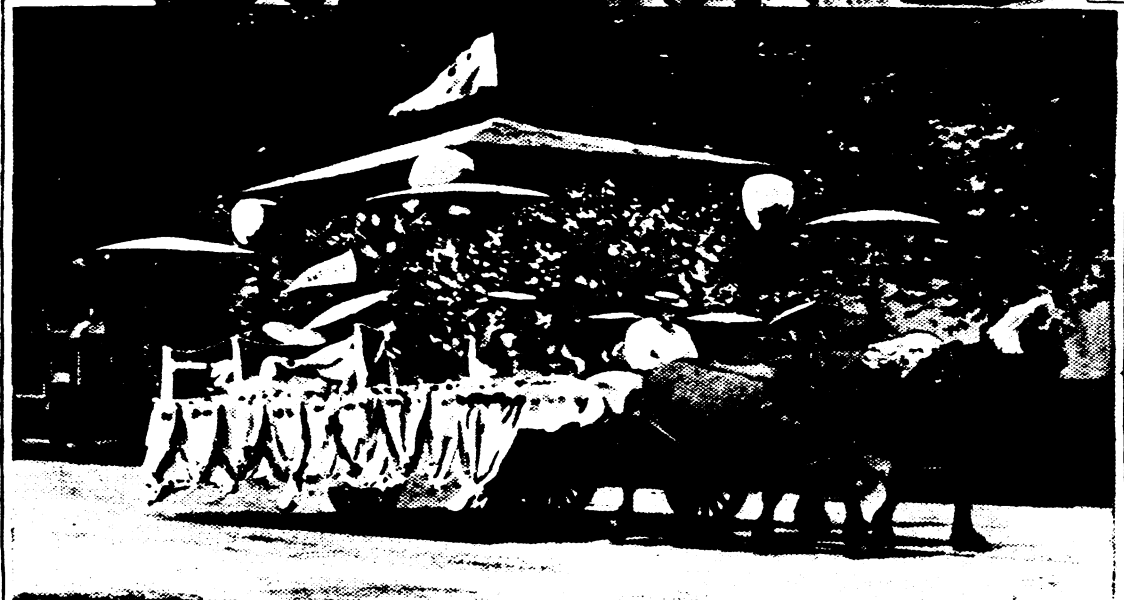
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

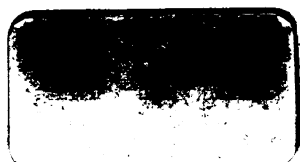
About Google Book Search

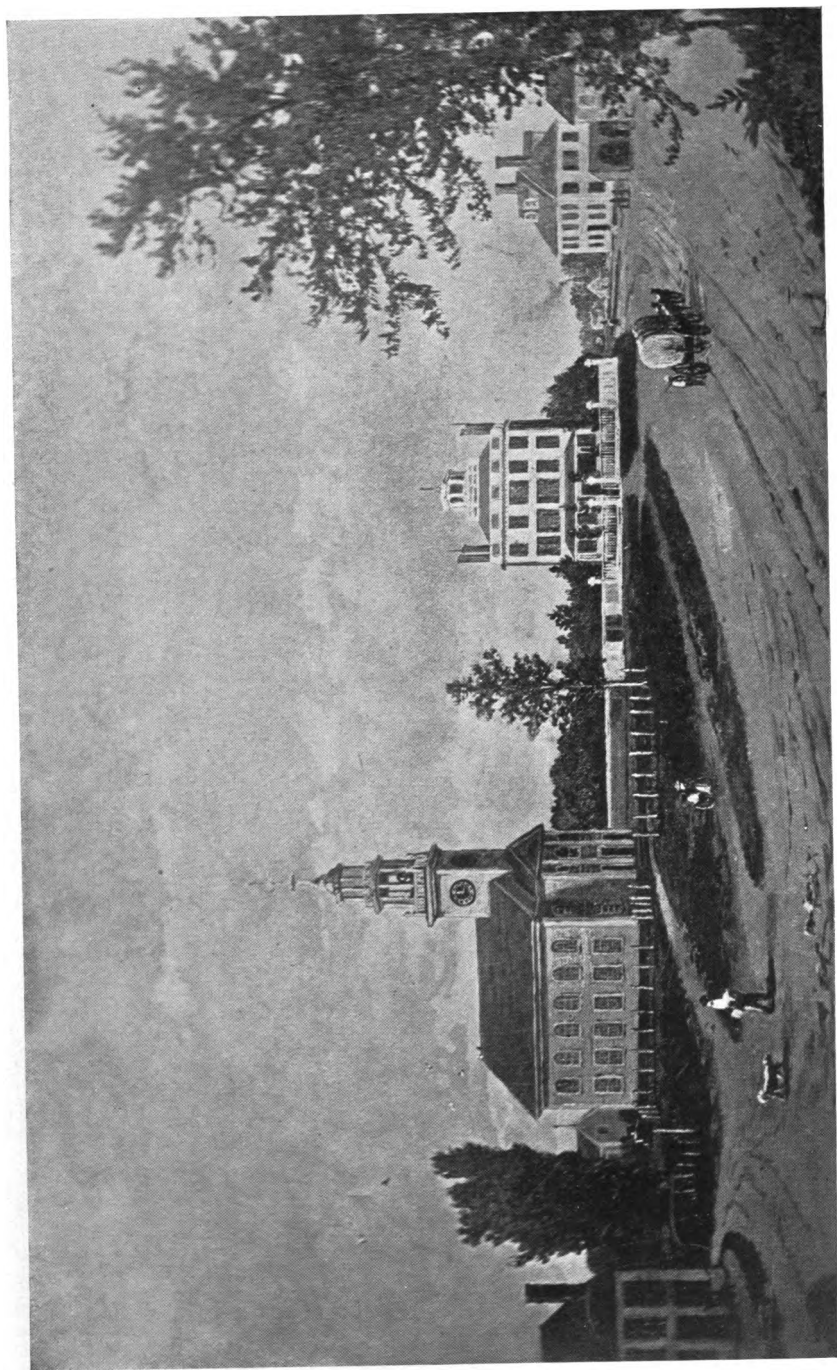
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



*The One Hundredth Anniversary of
the Incorporation of the Town of ...*

Arlington (Mass.)





ARLINGTON CENTER IN 1817

1807—1907

THE ONE HUNDREDTH
ANNIVERSARY

OF THE
INCORPORATION
OF THE

Town of Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS



SATURDAY, JUNE FIRST
1907

u

Financial Report of Committee.

Total amount appropriated by the Town \$3,100.00

Expended:

A. D. Hoitt, Stamps	\$31.20
Town Clerk's Incidentals, Postage, Stationery, Etc.	\$4.50
C. A. Parsons, Distributing	4.00
C. S. Parker, "Arlington Past and Present"	800.00
George Brooks, Markers	66.67
F. F. Russell, Bell-ringing	8.00
R. H. White, Bell-ringing	8.00
William Finley, Services High School	7.00
N. E. Whittier, Services Russell School	7.00
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Rope	18.00
Joseph P. Holson, Labor	6.00
Charles Gott, Sign-painting	12.00
O. B. Marston Co., Platform and Sign-boards	40.70
American Decorating Company	220.00
10th Regiment Band	104.00
Woburn Brass Band	100.00
Cambridge Cadet Band	104.00
Brookline Band	169.00
Arlington Fife and Drum Corps	64.00
Bedford Drum Corps	86.00
Whitehead & Hoag Co., Badges	17.50
Rockwell, Churchill Press, Tickets and Menus	15.50
Wood Bros., Express and Team	12.10
Peirce & Winn Co., Teams	5.00
W. W. Rawson, Teams, Palms, Etc.	25.00
Hoyt, Martin Co., Tent Rental	125.70
John P. Fiske, Chairs Rental	70.00
N. J. Hardy, Dinners	92.00
Peter Gill, Signs	4.00
C. S. Parker & Son, Printing and Advertising	24.00
Boston Bamboo Co., Poles	5.07
L. A. DeRibas, Globe	15.00
Boston Regalia Co., Flags	4.25
S. Y. Tank Co., Lanterns	5.25
W. M. Hatch & Co., Lanterns, etc.	4.28
Dennison Mfg. Co., Paper Decorations	100.27
Jenkins & Syda, Constructing Floats	184.78
H. W. Berthrong, Painting	85.00
W. R. Stiles, Express	1.50
Susan F. Wiley, Sundry Expenses55
Mary F. Scanlan, Sundry Expenses	3.95
Elizabeth L. Geer, Sundry Expenses	11.20
Martha Wentworth, Sundry Expenses	2.50
George A. Sandford, Ribbons and Lettering	7.50
George A. Law, Carriages	64.00
John Lyons, Carriages	45.00
Francis Gould Post, 36, G. A. R., Dinners	50.00
Police Department, Expense Boston Police	98.18
	<u>\$2,850.10</u>

Unexpended Balance \$249.90

Amount Collected from Citizens and Others by the Committee on Parade . . \$1,566.75

Amount Expended by this Committee 1,845.79

Unexpended Balance 220.96

The total balance of the appropriation, as made by the Town, was, by vote of the Committee, appropriated toward the expense of the publication of this report, and the deficit was made up from the balance left unexpended in the hands of the Committee on Parade. This provides for the publication of 2,000 copies, to be distributed to the citizens of the town — one copy to each family.

Those desiring extra copies may procure them at the Arlington News Store, to whom the Committee have given authority to sell copies of the report.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
Secretary of the Committee.

INTRODUCTION.

IN making a report of the proceedings of the Celebration of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town, your Committee have deemed it expedient to omit the usual custom of prefacing such a report with a brief history of the Town, as in the early meetings of the Committee it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that a publication of the history of the Town would be an appropriate and lasting feature of the Celebration.

The expense of such a publication was carefully considered by the Committee, and after a thorough investigation it was decided that this work could be done to better advantage and with a greater degree of economy to the Town by engaging some person to perform the work, and to assume all responsibility. A contract was, therefore, entered into with Mr. Charles S. Parker for the sum of eight hundred dollars, Mr. Parker to have the proceeds from the sale of the book.

The book, "Arlington Past and Present," has been published by Mr. Parker, and will be found to be a very full and accurate history of the founding and growth of the Town.

This report will, therefore, have to do with the work of the Committee appointed by the Town to carry out its wishes as to the Celebration, and the necessary expenses relative thereto.

It seemed particularly desirable to your Committee that a report of the proceedings of the Celebration should be made in pamphlet form, and preserved, that future generations may know and perhaps in some measure be guided by it on future similar occasions.

Your Committee present their report with a feeling of satisfaction and pride in being the instrument through which has been worked out a Celebration complete in every detail, and reflecting credit and honor on our Town.

The Celebration was one long to be remembered, each of our citizens doing his utmost to make the day one of pleasure and happiness for all concerned. Rarely, if ever, in the history of our Town has there been displayed such a unanimity of purpose, such a heartfelt desire on the part of all to do all that was possible to aid and assist your Committee in carrying out the plans for the Celebration.

Nature herself seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and presented us with one of the most perfect days of the summer.

Aided by these very necessary essentials, the plans of your Committee were made easy of accomplishment. Such a success is only made possible by a careful consideration of every detail, and because the members of the various committees, with the cheerful coöperation of the townspeople generally, were willing to do a vast amount of work and receive no compensation other than the satisfaction brought them by the unqualified success of the Celebration.

The citizens and merchants of the Town vied with each other in decorating their homes and places of business, with the result that, combined with the decorations of all the public buildings, historic places, and Revolutionary tablets, the Town presented, on the morning of June 1, an appearance that caused a glow of pride to fill the heart of every citizen, and called forth hearty words of congratulation and praise from our guests and visitors.

The preparation and appearance of the schoolchildren, under the personal supervision of Superintendent John F. Scully and Professor Ira W. Holt, principal of the High School, ably assisted by the principals of the various schools, was a feature that called forth enthusiastic approval from all who witnessed it.

The firing of salutes in the morning, the ringing of bells at sunrise, noon, and sunset, the band concerts, and the magnificent display of fireworks in the evening were pleasing and appreciated features, and added greatly to the enjoyment and success of the Celebration.

The parade in the morning was under the direction of Warren W. Rawson, E. Nelson Blake, and Charles T. Scannell, and to them and the large auxiliary committee of citizens selected by them is due great credit for the wonderfully complete manner in which every little detail was arranged and carried out, making this one of the most perfectly carried out parades ever seen in this vicinity on a similar occasion.

The public meeting and dinner in the large tent on the new Town-House site was under the direction and personal supervision of James A. Bailey, Jr., James P. Parmenter, and Joseph C. Holmes, and through the earnest efforts of these gentlemen the arrangements for this difficult feature of the Celebration were carried out with a smoothness that left nothing to be desired. Here the people had an opportunity to see and hear the Governor of the Commonwealth, our Representative in Congress, representatives from neighboring cities and towns, and to



SELECTMEN OF ARLINGTON, 1907

S. FREDERICK HICKS, Chairman

FREDERICK S. MEAD

J. HOWELL CROSBY

listen to an eloquent historical address by Prof. Arthur W. Peirce, himself an Arlington boy.

The Committee on Decorations, consisting of Warren A. Peirce, William G. Peck, and E. Nelson Blake, attended to this feature in a thorough manner, and all public buildings, buildings of historic interest, and Revolutionary tablets were decorated in a suitable manner. The Town Hall was decorated inside and out, and presented a most attractive appearance.

Rev. Harry Fay Fister, to whom had been referred the religious feature of the programme, made arrangements for special services in all the churches on the morning following the Celebration, and for a union service in the Baptist Church at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Special mention should be made of the work of the Highway Department, for the manner in which the streets and sidewalks of the Town were taken care of for the occasion.

A particularly gratifying feature of the Celebration was that although the Police Department was augmented by twenty officers from Boston, and that a fair estimate of the number of visitors within our borders on the day of the Celebration was at least five thousand, there was not an arrest made or a complaint of any description entered to the department.

The action of your Committee in publishing the proceedings of the Celebration not having been contemplated before the event, there may be some errors or omissions, or some parts of the proceedings may not be reported as fully as would seem desirable. If such criticism should be made, let it only serve to inform future committees appointed for similar purposes of the advantage of procuring the services of a special stenographer to report the addresses of the speakers and a special photographer to produce such pictures as may be desired for the occasion. Your Committee, being without the services of these very necessary twentieth-century adjuncts, make the fullest report possible under the conditions.

Your Committee desire to extend to the citizens of the Town their thanks for the hearty coöperation given them by the citizens generally, thus enabling them to record the proceedings of a celebration that reflects credit alike upon the citizens and the Town.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
Secretary of Committee.

PREPARING FOR THE CELEBRATION.

Votes of the Town and Meetings of the General Committee.

WHILE the thought undoubtedly entered the minds of many of our citizens that the rounding-out of the first century of our existence as an incorporated town should be fittingly observed, and that more than passing notice should be given to an event that marks so many and varied changes in our progress, it was not until the Annual Town Meeting of March, 1906, that the project took tangible form.

At the Adjourned Meeting, held Mar. 13, 1906, James A. Bailey, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, brought the matter before the citizens, and on his motion the following vote was passed:

Voted: That the Moderator of this meeting appoint a committee of three, said committee of three to nominate a committee of fifteen to be elected at the Adjourned Meeting, said committee of fifteen to make all necessary arrangements for the proper observance of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town.

The Moderator appointed as a Committee of Three, to nominate said Committee of Fifteen,—James A. Bailey, Jr., Howard W. Spurr, William A. Muller [Town Records].

At the Adjourned Town Meeting held Mar. 19, 1906, the Committee of Three nominated the following citizens, and they were elected: John Q. A. Brackett, E. Nelson Blake, John H. Hardy, Charles S. Parker, William G. Peck, Harry G. Porter, James A. Bailey, Jr., Edwin S. Farmer, Thomas J. Robinson, Joseph C. Holmes, James P. Parmenter, Warren A. Peirce, Charles T. Scannell, Warren W. Rawson, and George Y. Wellington [Town Records].

The Committee thus elected held its first meeting in the Selectmen's Office in Town Hall, Apr. 11, 1906, and organized, with John Q. A. Brackett, Chairman, and Thomas J. Robinson, Secretary.

At the first meeting of the Committee the question of naming a day for the Celebration was very carefully considered, when the fact developed that although the bill creating and incorporating the Town

was signed on Feb. 27, 1807, it did not go into effect until June 1, 1807. This fact, together with the more favorable weather conditions likely to exist at that time, influenced the Committee to unanimously select June 1, 1907, as the date on which the Celebration should take place.

The desirability of authority to increase its number, that the very best results might be obtained, early influenced the Committee to ask for that authority, and at a subsequent Town Meeting, acting under an authorizing article in the Warrant, the following vote was passed:

Voted: That the Committee heretofore appointed to arrange for the proper observance of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town be hereby authorized to increase its number [Town Records].

Acting under the authority thus given, the Committee at various meetings added to its membership the following citizens: S. Frederick Hicks, Walter Mooers, Rev. Harry Fay Fister, and Walter H. Peirce.

The General Committee held in all twenty-eight meetings, twenty-four before the Celebration and four after the event.

The meetings were held in the Selectmen's Office in Town Hall Building, and were at all times characterized by an earnest desire to faithfully carry out the wishes of the Town and to provide a Celebration worthy of the occasion.

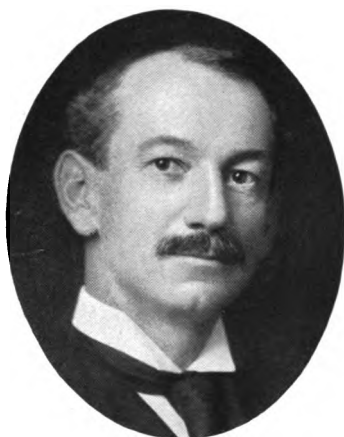
While differences of opinion at times existed, such as must exist in all committees of a similar character as to courses to be pursued and plans adopted, such differences gave way to discussion, and the earnest desire of each to act only that the very best results might be obtained was manifest in every action of the Committee.

In the early meetings the necessity of dividing the Committee into sub-committees for the better performance and expedition of the work was made apparent. The Committee was therefore divided into the following sub-committees, these to report to the General Committee from time to time, as the work progressed:

Committee on Publication of Town History. Warren A. Peirce, Chairman; James A. Bailey, Jr., James P. Parmenter, Harry G. Porter, Charles S. Parker.

Committee on Public Meeting and Dinner. James A. Bailey, Jr., Chairman; James P. Parmenter, Joseph C. Holmes.

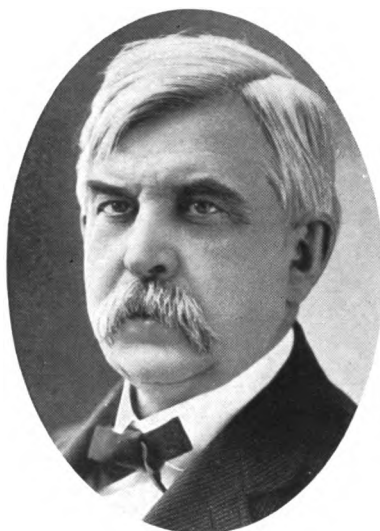
Committee on Parade. Warren W. Rawson, Chairman; E. Nelson Blake, Charles T. Scannell.



THOMAS J. ROBINSON
Town Clerk and
Secretary of
General Committee



REV. HARRY FAY FISTER
Chairman of Committee on
Religious Services



JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT
Chairman of
General Committee



PROF. ARTHUR W. PEIRCE
Orator



NIXON WATERMAN
Odist

Committee on Decorations. Warren A. Peirce, Chairman; E. Nelson Blake, William G. Peck.

Committee on Cost of Celebration. Edwin S. Farmer, Chairman; John H. Hardy, James A. Bailey, Jr.

Committee on Invitations and Incidentals. John Q. A. Brackett, Thomas J. Robinson.

Committee on Religious Services. Rev. Harry Fay Fister.

The Committee on Parade were of the opinion that their work would be greatly facilitated if the Committee could be enlarged, and, the General Committee agreeing, it was voted, at a subsequent meeting, that the Committee on Parade be given power to increase its number by the addition of an auxiliary committee to be selected from the citizens of the Town.

The Committee accordingly appointed the following citizens to serve with them in perfecting the arrangements for the parade, and assigned them to serve on the following committees, Warren W. Rawson, Chairman, and Edward W. Schwamb, Secretary of the enlarged committee:

Militia. Walter E. Lombard, Henry Bradley.

Music. Edward W. Schwamb, George H. Averill.

Traders. Walter H. Peirce, Chairman; Napoleon J. Hardy, Walter K. Hutchinson, James O. Holt, Charles H. Stevens, Reuben W. Le-Baron, Arthur L. Bacon, Elias J. Jenkins, Charles B. Syda, John F. Berton, Francis E. Thompson, John C. Waage, William H. Murray, Frank I. Whittemore, Frank P. Dyer.

Organizations. Winfield S. Durgin, Chairman; Charles W. Bunker, Nathaniel W. Whittier, Thos. J. Green, John H. Millett.

Collations. Edward W. Schwamb, Edward C. Jacobs, Henry Bradley.

Schools. John F. Scully, Chairman; Harry G. Porter, Ira W. Holt, Walter Mooers.

Town Departments. Robert W. Pond, Chairman; Charles Gott, Thomas Roden.

Market Gardeners. Warren W. Rawson, Chairman; John Lyons, M. Ernest Moore, Herbert F. Allen, Timothy J. Donahue, Sylvester Mead, J. Howell Crosby.

Manufacturers. Peter Schwamb, Chairman; Edward H. Simpson, Alvin E. Aldrich, Ellis G. Wood, Arthur Birch.

Expressmen and Stablemen. George A. Law, Chairman; James P. Daley, George Clark, Harry Wood, George W. McClellan.

Drugs. Charles W. Grossmith.

Churches. Walter H. Peirce, Chairman; E. Nelson Blake, John F. Scully.

Fireworks. Warren W. Rawson, Chairman; Winfield S. Durgin, Charles H. Stevens, M. Ernest Moore, Edward W. Schwamb.

Carriages. Charles T. Scannell, Chairman; Walter H. Peirce, Reuben W. LeBaron.

Sports. Charles T. Scannell, Chairman; Ira W. Holt, Walter H. Peirce.

Public Subscriptions. William H. Murray, Chairman; Walter H. Peirce, Treasurer; Edward W. Schwamb, George H. Averill, Timothy J. Donahue, Charles T. Scannell, Arthur L. Bacon, George A. Law, Charles Gott.

Prize Features. Cyrus E. Dallin, Chairman; Edward S. Fessenden.

The General Committee, having at their meetings obtained from the various sub-committees information and estimates as to the probable cost of a Celebration that would be, in the judgment of the Committee, suitable for the occasion and satisfactory to the citizens, voted to ask the Town for an appropriation of \$5,000, believing this sum would be necessary to carry out the plans already formulated.

At the Town Meeting held Nov. 22, 1906, when this partial report was made by the Committee, and the appropriation as above stated asked for, the matter was freely and fully discussed, and the sentiment expressed by the citizens seemed to be that a smaller amount should be appropriated, to be raised by general tax, and that the balance, if any were necessary, be raised by popular subscription.

The sum of \$2,500 was, therefore, appropriated for the use of the Committee. At a later meeting \$600 additional was appropriated, making the total sum appropriated for the Celebration \$3,100.

The reports of the sub-committees, to whom had been delegated the work of arranging the various features of the Celebration, outlining the items that would be necessary in order to carry out the plans of

the Committee, early indicated that the amount appropriated by the Town would not be sufficient to carry out the plans thus outlined.

Authority was then given the Committee on Parade to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of completing the plans made by the Committee.

The generous response to this appeal on the part of the citizens and others, amounting to \$1,566.75, enabled the Committee to perfect their arrangements and to present to the Town a Celebration replete with interesting and novel features.

The sub-committee to whom had been referred the matter of a publication of the history of the Town reported that the matter had been thoroughly investigated, and they were of the opinion that a publication of the past and present history of the Town should be published in connection with the Celebration, as a lasting evidence to future generations of the growth of our Town during its first one hundred years of existence as a corporate body. The cost of producing a suitable volume, including compiling, writing, editing, printing, binding, and engraving, was estimated at about \$2,000. While this entire amount would of necessity be raised by taxation, there would naturally be a large reduction as a reimbursement from the sale of the book, the proceeds of which would go into the Town Treasury; but the sale would in all probability be extended over a period of years, and in the judgment of the Committee it was extremely doubtful whether the Town ever received sufficient reimbursement to make the actual cost of the publication as low as could be obtained by making a contract with an individual, who would do the work and assume all liability.

When these facts were presented to the Committee, the advantages being apparent, a contract was made with Mr. Charles S. Parker, for the sum of \$800, he to assume all liability, and to produce a book satisfactory to the Committee. The contract thus made was one that the Committee believes to be a very advantageous one for the Town in all respects. Mr. Parker has complied with all the conditions of the contract, and copies of the publication may be found by those who have not purchased them, in the Robbins Library.

The appropriations made, the wishes of the citizens ascertained, and the publication of the history of the Town provided for, the work of the Committee went on without interruption.

When the arrangements were nearing completion the Committee issued the following announcement to the citizens of the Town, outlining the programme, and requesting the coöperation of the townspeople.

This announcement was signed by all the members of the Committee, and mailed to the citizens of the Town about May 1, 1907.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fellow citizens of Arlington:

On Saturday, June 1, 1907, the Town will celebrate the One-Hundredth Anniversary of its Incorporation.

We, your Committee, instructed by you to prepare a plan for the proper observance of the occasion, now submit to you its main features.

The principal event of the morning will be a Procession, to be made up of as full a representation as possible of the public officials, the schools, the farming industry, the trades and other occupations carried on among us, the several societies and clubs; in short, all that may display to ourselves and others the many interests of the Town.

In the afternoon a Dinner will be served at a moderate price in a large tent, where later will be held public exercises open to all. His Excellency, the Governor, and Congressman Samuel W. McCall will be present and address the meeting. Professor Arthur W. Peirce will give an historical address, and other persons of distinction will speak.

In accordance with the vote of the Town, no evening entertainment will be officially furnished, but it is confidently expected that the public spirit of our citizens will provide for music and fireworks, to bring to a fit close the day's celebration.

Provision has been made for the suitable decoration of the public buildings and for the publication of a narrative of the past and present of Arlington as a permanent memorial of the occasion.

Religious services also will be held on the following Sunday as a part of the Anniversary Exercises.

We call upon you, fellow citizens, to aid us to make this Celebration, which should appeal to the civic pride of every one of us, a great success. If we all do what lies in our power, by decorating our homes, by participating in or aiding some division of the Procession, by attending the public meeting, by helping personally wherever we can, we shall bring about a result of which we may be proud, and shall show ourselves to be worthy citizens of our ancient Town.

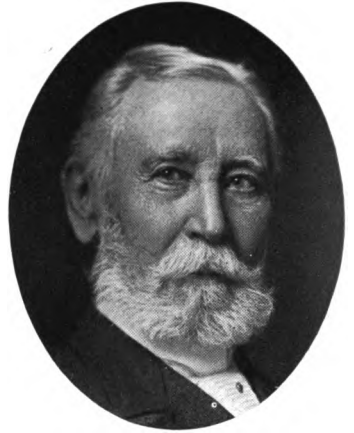
The response to this appeal of the Committee by the citizens was later shown in the earnest desire to comply with the suggestions of the Committee and to enter into the arrangements with a zeal that made the success of the Celebration a certainty.

The Committee on Parade, having perhaps the most arduous task, owing to the many details necessary to perfect arrangements, harmonize all interests, and please the great majority, worked earnestly to make this one of the most striking features of the event. The result justified both the time and labor so unsparingly given.

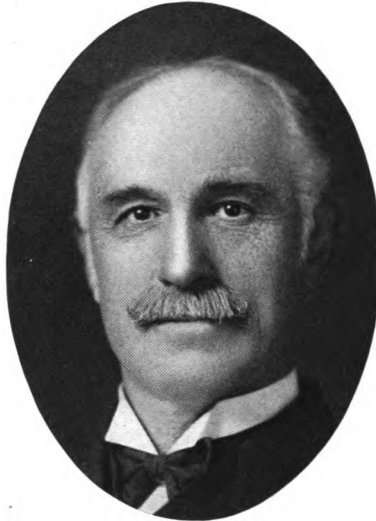
The route of the procession as submitted by the Committee was as



CHARLES T. SCANNELL



E. NELSON BLAKE



WARREN W. RAWSON
Chairman
Committee on Parade



EDWARD SCHWAMB
Secretary Committee on Parade



WALTER H. PEIRCE
Treasurer Committee on Parade

follows: Form on Park Ave.; march down Massachusetts Ave. to Winter St., through Winter St. to Broadway, up Broadway to Warren St., through Warren St. to Medford St., up Medford St. to Massachusetts Ave., to be disbanded at the Soldiers' Monument.

A large poster, of which the following is a copy, was displayed in all the prominent places in Town, calling attention to the events of the day.

1807

ARLINGTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

1907

GALA DAY IN THE OLD TOWN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

Everybody Invited to Participate.

Grand Military and Civic Procession starts promptly at 10.30 A.M., at Arlington Heights.

Dinner with Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., and other speakers, at 1.30 P.M., in a large tent, corner Massachusetts Ave. and Academy St.

Band Concerts in the afternoon in the large tent and in the evening on Russell Park.

Governor Guild will address the schoolchildren at 4.30 P.M., in St. Agnes Church, Medford St.

The Celebration will close with a Grand Display of Fireworks on Russell Park at 8.30 P.M.

The Boston & Maine R. R. will furnish extra train accommodations. Per Order Centennial Committee.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

The Committee on Public Meeting, having made all necessary arrangements for a dinner at a moderate cost, which all citizens might attend, issued the following notice to the citizens of the Town:

A dinner will be served in a tent on the Town-House site at one o'clock on Saturday, June 1. The price of the tickets is one dollar per plate. Governor Guild and other distinguished guests will be present and speak. It is earnestly desired that this dinner be attended by a large number of the townspeople, both men and women, and by others interested in our community. While the speaking will be open to the public, those who attend the dinner will be given seats nearest the speakers. It is necessary in order to make proper arrangements that the Committee know at an early date the number of persons who will probably attend. If you desire tickets for yourself or friends, please fill out the enclosed card, and mail it promptly. Signing this card does not bind you to take any tickets, but merely indicates the number of tickets that you expect to require.

JAMES A. BAILEY, JR.
JAMES P. PARMENTER
JOSEPH C. HOLMES
Sub-Committee on Public Meeting.

Replies to this notice warranted the Committee in making arrangements for the accommodation of six hundred people. Napoleon J. Hardy, the local caterer, was awarded the contract.

The Committee on Invitations, consisting of the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee, extended invitations to the following persons to be the guests of the Town on the day of the Celebration: Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr.; Congressman Samuel W. McCall; Senator Herbert S. Riley; Representative Horace D. Hardy; Prof. Arthur W. Peirce, of Franklin; George A. Hibbard, Postmaster of Boston; Mayor Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge; Mayor Charles A. Grimmons of Somerville; Mayor Clifford M. Brewer of Medford; Selectman Geo. W. Taylor of Lexington; Selectmen W. D. Richards of Winchester; Selectman George C. Flett of Belmont; Selectmen Fred S. Mead and J. Howell Crosby of Arlington; Mr. William R. Cutter, Historian of Arlington; Mr. Nixon Waterman, of Arlington; and Mr. Henry Dexter, of New York (the oldest living native of the Town).

The following is a copy of the invitation:

ARLINGTON, May 15, 1907.

Dear Sir:

On Saturday, June 1, 1907, the Town of Arlington is to celebrate the One-Hundredth Anniversary of its Incorporation.

The honor of your presence as a guest of the Town on that occasion is requested, and you are invited to meet His Excellency, the Governor, and the other guests at the residence of the Chairman of the Committee, 87 Pleasant St., Arlington, at 12.30 o'clock, and to accompany them to the dinner, which takes place at one o'clock.

Cordially yours,

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT,
Chairman Centennial Committee,
THOMAS J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

Our honored citizen John Townsend Trowbridge being invited by the Committee to write and read a poem for the occasion and feeling himself unable to comply with the request, our talented young townsman Mr. Nixon Waterman very kindly agreed to write and read a poem on the day of the Celebration.

The Committee on Decorations supplied, through Mr. Frank P. Dyer, the badges of the various committees, and a badge for the use of the citizens, which were sold at twenty-five cents each.

Large painted tablets to mark the historic sites were provided by the Committee, and placed as follows:

Arlington House, Site of Cooper Tavern, 1775.

413 Massachusetts Ave., Site of First Post-Office, 1812.

417 Massachusetts Ave., House occupied by Lieut. Solomon Bowman, Apr. 19, 1775.

5 Jason St., Jason Russell House; twelve men killed in this house Apr. 19, 1775.

208 Pleasant St., First Congregational Church, 1735; occupied as a church seventy years.

611 Massachusetts Ave., Site of John Adams House, used as a hospital Apr. 19, 1775.

844 Massachusetts Ave., Site of Deacon Joseph Adams House, where the communion service was seized Apr. 19, 1775.

1146-1160 Massachusetts Ave., Site of old brick schoolhouse built in 1810.

21 Appleton St., Old Baptist Meeting-House in 1781; built in 1753.

1193 Massachusetts Ave., Captain Benj. Locke House, built in 1760.

1181 Massachusetts Ave., Francis Locke House, built in 1719.

49 Forest St., Nathaniel Hill House, built in 1725.

1039 Massachusetts Ave., Baptist Meeting-House of 1790.

967 Massachusetts Ave., Site of Tufts Tavern, 1775.

667 Massachusetts Ave., Site of Russell Store, 1750.

393 Massachusetts Ave., The Wayside Inn. 1760.

57 Summer St., Site of Captain George Cooke's house (the first house built in Arlington, 1637).

743 Massachusetts Ave., Stephen Cutter House, 1765.

With all arrangements complete, the only possible drawback to the success of the Celebration arose from the fact that the weather for the week preceding the first of June had been most unpleasant, and a feeling of uncertainty as to the conditions likely to exist on the morrow filled the minds of the Committee when they met on the preceding evening to make certain that all plans and arrangements were in readiness. This feeling of uncertainty so influenced the Committee that an emergency committee was appointed to make all necessary arrange-

ments for holding the public meeting and dinner in some place other than the tent in the event of the weather being stormy. The various sub-committees made full reports at this meeting, and the programme, complete, was as follows:

- 4.00 A.M. Salute of one hundred guns.
- Sunrise. Ringing of church bells.
- 9.00 A.M. Guests and Town Officials to assemble in Selectmen's Office.
- 9.30 A.M. Staff, Bands, and Drum Corps to report to Chief Marshal at Park Ave. All to participate in parade to report to Marshal of their division.
- 10.30 A.M. Four strokes of the fire-alarm and the procession will start.
- 12.00 M. Ringing of church bells.
- 1.00 P.M. Reception to Governor Guild at residence of Hon. John Q. A. Brackett by the Centennial Committee and invited guests.
- 1.00 P.M. Collation in Town Hall, Wm. Penn Hose House, and Grand Army Hall, for Militia, Firemen, Police, Grand Army Veterans, and Schoolchildren.
- 1.15 P.M. Governor, Speakers, Invited Guests, and Committee take carriages for tent, where the public meeting and dinner will be held.
- 1.30 P.M. Dinner and Public Meeting in tent on Town-House Site.
- 1.30-6 P.M. Athletic sports on Lawrence Field.
- 4.30 P.M. Governor Guild will address the schoolchildren at St. Agnes Church, Medford St.
- 7.30 P.M. Band Concert on Russell Park.
- Sunset. Ringing of church bells.
- 8.30 P.M. Grand display of fireworks on Russell Park.

The Committee allowed Mr. D. W. O'Callahan the privilege of issuing a programme of the Celebration, and these programmes were distributed without expense to the Committee or the citizens.



JAMES P. PARMENTER



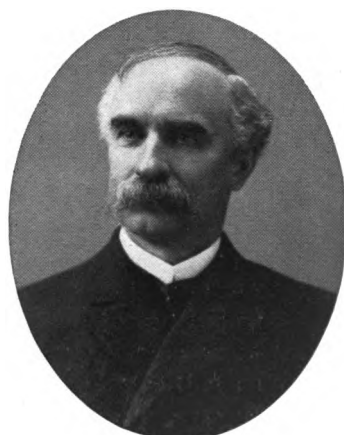
EDWIN S. FARMER



JAMES A. BAILEY, JR.
Chairman Committee on
Public Meeting



JOSEPH C. HOLMES



JOHN H. HARDY

THE CELEBRATION.

Saturday, June 1, 1907.

It was with a feeling of joy and deep thanksgiving that the people of the Town were awakened in the early morning hours by the booming of one hundred guns fired from the hills of the Locke Farm, and to look out on the cloudless sky and brightly shining sun, assuring them of the success of the event so earnestly worked for and so anxiously awaited.

All the church bells rang out the glad news of the dawn of a most beautiful June day, and heralded the opening of a day destined to be one of glory and pride to our people.

Visitors and sightseers from surrounding cities and towns early began to gather, and during the morning hours all lines of transportation seemed to lead to Arlington. Later, as the procession passed down through Massachusetts Avenue the sight was indeed an animated and inspiring one, each side of the avenue being thronged with people, all eager to share in the general feeling of pride of our people on the celebration of the close of one hundred years of a glorious past and to extend sincere wishes for a more glorious future.

The Committee met early in the Selectmen's Office and heartfelt congratulations were exchanged on the perfect weather conditions, the only element needed to crown their labors with success.

The Parade.

At 9.30 o'clock the invited guests and town officials were escorted by the Committee to carriages provided and conveyed to Park Avenue, where they were assigned to the second division.

The result of the carefully considered plans and attention to details of the Chief Marshal and his assistants was here made manifest.

Without a trace of friction, delay, or misunderstanding the various participants in the several divisions were assigned as follows:

First Division formed on Appleton St. and Paul Revere Road, consisting of Chief Marshal and Staff, Police, Bands, Militia in two com-

panies, Francis Gould Post 36 G. A. R., and Charles V. Marsh Camp 45, Sons of Veterans.

Second Division formed on Park Ave. between Massachusetts Ave. and Lowell St., right resting on Massachusetts Ave., and was composed of Invited Guests, Town Officials, Celebration Committee, Veteran Firemen Association, Fire Department and Guests of the department, Fife and Drum Corps, Bands, Town Departments, Schools, and Associations.

Third Division formed on Lowell St., right resting on Park Ave., and was made up of Traders, Expressmen, Manufacturers, Bands, and Crescent Hill Zouave Drum Corps.

Fourth Division formed on Bow St., right resting on Park Ave., and comprised Bedford Drum Corps, Market Gardeners, and Miscellaneous.

Promptly at 10.30 o'clock the first blow of the fire-whistle was sounded (four blows was the signal to start), and scarcely had the second blow sounded when the order of the Chief Marshal was passed along the line and the parade was in motion.

The residences and places of business throughout the entire route of the procession, as indeed in all parts of the Town, were decorated with flags and bunting and presented a gala appearance in the bright June sunshine. The immense throngs of people along the route demonstrated their approval of the various features of the procession by generous applause, the universal opinion being that never had they witnessed a more varied, unique, and perfectly arranged parade.

The following is the roster of the parade, giving the features in their order as nearly as possible:

FIRST DIVISION.

PLATOON OF ARLINGTON POLICE (twelve men),
under Chief THOMAS O. D. URQUHART.

Chief Marshal,
Hon. WARREN W. RAWSON.

Chief of Staff,
WILLIAM E. LLOYD.

Aids — Henry J. Green, Adjutant; Alonzo S. Harriman, Solon M. Bartlett, Henry B. Pierce, Richard D. Greene, Rodney T. Hardy.

Theodore Everett, Winfield S. Durgin, Hollis M. Gott, Herbert F. Allen, Theodore P. Harding, Eben A. Thacher, Wilson W. Fay, Frank E. Thompson, George H. Lowe, Charles F. Wyman, and Daniel A. Lyons.

FORT BANKS 10TH UNITED STATES BAND (twenty-five men).
J. S. Wentworth, Leader.

BATTALION M. V. M.
Major, Walter E. Lombard.

6TH COMPANY C. C. C. (sixty-five men).
Captain, Marshall Underwood.
1st Lieutenant, Benj. F. Shedd. 2d Lieutenant, H. E. Lombard.

COMPANY C, 8TH REGIMENT (sixty-five men).
Captain, Ralph Smith.
1st Lieutenant, Harris Lindh.

FRANCIS GOULD POST 36 G. A. R. (fifty men).
Commander, Henry Bradley.

Senior Vice-Commander, Henry W. Berthrong; Junior Vice-Commander, John Ewart; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sylvester C. Frost; Chaplain, W. A. P. Willard; Officer of the Day, Henry Clark; Sergeant, David Chenery.

CHARLES V. MARSH CAMP 45, SONS OF VETERANS (seventeen men).
Senior Vice-Commander, C. J. Sebolt.

SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM A. MULLER, *Marshal*.

Aids — Horatio A. Phinney, Herbert W. Reed.

WOBURN BRASS BAND (twenty-five men).

Mrs. William A. Muller and Mrs. Herbert W. Reed,
chrysanthemum carriage.

Senator Herbert S. Riley, Representative Horace D. Hardy, and George Y. Wellington, of the Committee, in carriage.

Selectmen S. Frederick Hicks, Frederick S. Mead, and J. Howell Crosby,
with Clerk, Horace A. Freeman, in carriage.

Town Collector Harvey S. Sears, Postmaster Alfred D. Hoitt, and Theodore Schwamb in carriage.

Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge and Secretary Counihan in carriage.

John S. Lamson, Dr. Laurence L. Peirce, and Dr. Charles F. Atwood, members of the Board of Health, in carriage.

Assessors Omar W. Whittemore and Philip A. Hendrick in carriage.

Prof. Peter Schwamb, William N. Winn, and Henry W. Hayes, Board of Public Works, and Robert W. Pond, Town Engineer, in carriage.

Dr. Charles A. Keegan, Arthur J. Wellington, Trustees of Robbins Library, and Rev. Harry Fay Fister, of the Committee, in carriage.

Charles H. Gannett, Bert Houghton, of Park Commission; James A. Bailey, Trustee of Pratt Fund; and Charles S. Parker, of the Committee, in carriage.

Town Clerk Thomas J. Robinson; Daniel Wyman, of School Committee; and Edwin S. Farmer, of the Committee, in carriage.

Harry G. Porter and Charles T. Scannell, of the Committee, in carriage.

President John W. Harrington; past presidents Richard A. Welsh, John McGrath, William Merrigan; and Trustee Patrick Hurley, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in carriage.

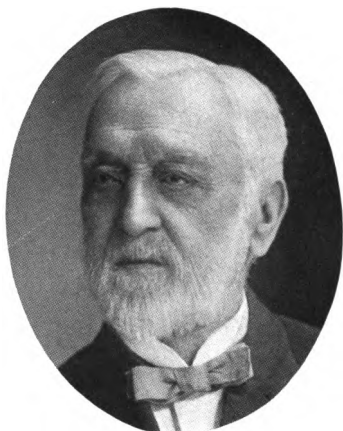
William E. Wellington and friends in carriage.

WILLIAM E. WELLINGTON FIFE AND DRUM CORPS (twenty-five men).

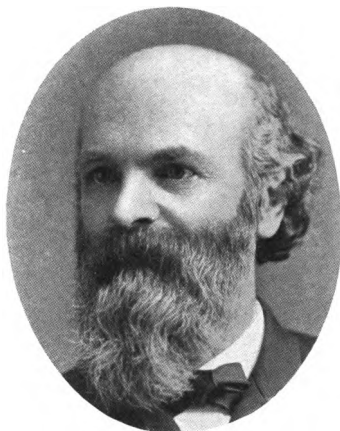
ARLINGTON VETERAN FIREMEN ASSOCIATION (seventy-five men).
Albert A. Tilden, Foreman.

Chief Engineer Charles Gott, Chief Hopkins of Somerville, Chief Bunker of Cambridge, Chief Bacon of Medford, in carriage.

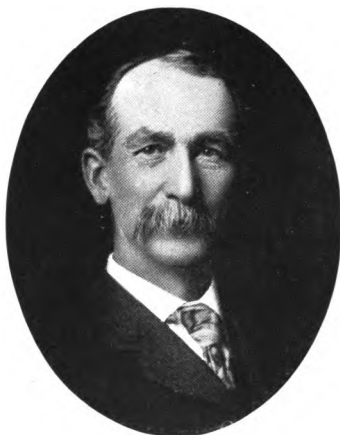
Assistant Engineer Timothy J. Donahue, Chief Bennett of Belmont, and Chief Symmes of Winchester, in carriage.



GEORGE Y. WELLINGTON



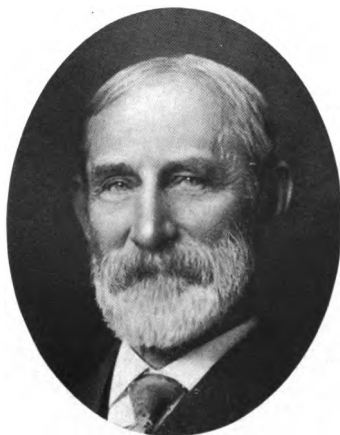
WILLIAM G. PECK



WARREN A. PEIRCE



HARRY G. PORTER



CHARLES S. PARKER



WALTER MOOERS

Assistant Engineer Walter H. Peirce, Superintendent of Fire Alarm
Reuben W. LeBaron, Chief Phillips of Lexington, and
Captain William Brophy of Roxbury,
in carriage.

ARLINGTON FIFE AND DRUM CORPS (twenty men).
Edward W. Schwamb, Leader.

ARLINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chemical Engine A, Wm. C. Mead, Driver.

Hose 1. John Sweeney, Driver, Capt. Samuel Crosby, Lieut. Robert J. Murray, seven men.

Hose 2. Daniel B. Tierney, Driver, Capt. J. William Kenney, Lieut. George Finley, thirteen men.

Hose 3. George W. Corbett, Driver, Capt. Frank P. Winn, Lieut. Frank W. Russell, ten men.

Hook and Ladder Co. 1. Captain and Driver, Daniel J. Sullivan, Lieut. Edward J. Crowe, eight men.

TOWN DEPARTMENTS.

Ten double and single wagons representing the Highway, Sewer, Water, and Health Departments.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION PHAETON.

This was a particularly interesting feature, being a small phaeton and pony. In the phaeton, dressed as nurses and holding their dolls as patients, were Martha Hooker, Beatrice Proctor, Lillian Perkins, Doris and Aileen Devereaux, while Fred Percy and Paul Baker acted as orderlies.

SCHOOL FLOATS.

Arlington High School.

Float representing, by three pictures, the growth of the public schools,—the district school, the academy, and the high school. On the float in costume were Misses Abbie Russell, Helen Birch, Lena Kelley, Mabel Pettingill, Ida Peirce, Gladys Richardson, Mima Waage, Clara Livingstone; Masters Wellington Hodgdon, Arthur Rolfe, Howard Guibord, J. Mack Taylor, Paul Squire, and Grayson Wood.

Russell School (Prize Winner).

Float representing the purchase of Menotomy by the whites, 1635, decorated with Indian colors. Characters: *Squaw Sachem*, Alice May Cotton; *Squaw Woman*, Margaret Burns; *Indian Braves*, Fletcher Tuttle, Frank Priest, and Roy McClare; *Indian Children*, Edith McClare, Olive Rich, Lucy Trani, Charles Moore, and Robert Cook; *Whites*, Thornton Cutler, Edward Rowse, Kenneth McLane, Charles Adams, and John Colbert.

Crosby School.

Float representing the States of the Union in 1807. Each of the seventeen children in costume represented a State, as follows: *God-dess of Liberty*, Lucy Galarneaux; *States*, Frances Robbins, Edna Lovering, Beulah Easter, Emma Parent, Helen Hill, Lottie Hoar, Mary McDonald, Dolores McWeeney, Christine Darling, Louise Lyons, Ruth Lyons, Dorothy Brosnahan, Ina Dunlap, Katherine Balser, Hazel Kimball, Elizabeth Wyman, and Alice Kelley.

Cutter School.

Float representing a Japanese tea-garden trimmed with the school colors,—lavender, pink, and white. The following children in Japanese costume were on the float: Annie McGrath, Annie McArdle, Florence Webber, Annie Dixon, Harriet Bullard, Esther Reid, Beulah Vail, Dorothy Bateman, Helen Jardine, Valgorb Swanson, Louise Williams, Eunice Eberhardt, Gladys Pecinich, Effie Goddard, and Lizzie Irwin.

Locke School.

Float representing "The Peace Congress," trimmed with green and pink. The children were dressed to represent the different nations and were grouped about "Peace," throned on a great high globe. *Peace*, Lizzie Anderson; *Nations*, Lizzie Jones, Mildred Partridge, Laura Weathers, Alice Burt, Margaret Birch, Marion McLellan, Dorothy Currier, Louise Holbrook, Agnes Livingstone, Doris Caulfield, Emily Ally, and Ruth Mitchell.

Parmenter Primary School.

Float representing daisy-chain. The little girls represented the daisies, with white dresses and daisy hats, and the boys represented the

butterflies. Characters: *Queen*, Helen Doughty; *Daisies*, Anna Hooker, Rena Gray, Ruth Scully, Margaret Münch, Dorothy Allen, Lucy Falconer, Frances Adams, Helen Sinclair, Marjorie Gray, Anna Willis, Rena Maroney, Beatrice Young, Helen Chellis, Doris Hodgdon, and Marion Allen; *Butterflies*, Louis Reycroft, Stanwood Cook, Charles Chambers, Russell Smith, Winthrop Wood, Malcolm Reed, LeRoy Dodge, and Ronald Brown.

FLOAT OF ROBBINS LIBRARY.

With pictures representing the first public library in the town (Old Adams House, formerly at corner of Mystic St.). With the Town Seal was the inscription, "First Public Library in Massachusetts occupied this house in 1837 — 545 volumes; now has 21,500 volumes."

CANOE FROM RIVERHURST, CONCORD.

Driven by Miss Edna Worthley, with Harvey Condit, Jennie Stugles, and Alice Heinhold in canoe.

ARLINGTON COUNCIL 109, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS (Prize Winner).

Float representing the landing of Columbus, the characters being: *Columbus*, Charles J. Riley; *Knights*, William D. Grannan, Daniel J. Doyle, George E. Hill, and Harry Lane; *Indians*, Frank McConnell and Maurice Ahern; *Sailors*, Thomas H. Duffy, Frank Duff, James Duff, and William Sullivan; *Attendants*, John J. Mahoney, John N. Power, Richard White, and Harold Hayes.

THIRD DIVISION — *Merchants and Traders*.

BROOKLINE BRASS BAND (twenty-five men).

Henry L. Stone, Leader.

WALTER K. HUTCHINSON, *Marshal*.

Deputy Marshals, William H. Murray and James M. Mead.

TALLY-HOES AND WAGONS.

Decorated and indicating the various business enterprises, as follows:

Tally-ho and Float representing "The Highstreet Purveyors," William H. Murray, Groceries and Provisions.

Two Wagons and Three Hitch, Walter K. Hutchinson, Groceries and Provisions.

Tally-Ho, Dow and Giles, Dry and Fancy Goods.

Float, William Whytal & Son, Groceries.

Float, Yerxa & Yerxa, Groceries.

Double Team, James O. Holt, Groceries and Provisions.

Flower Float, Warren W. Rawson, Florist.

Wagon, O. B. Marston Co., Carpenters.

Wagons, Wood Brothers, Express.

Wagons, George W. McClellan, Express.

Wagon, Wm. R. Stiles, Express.

Wagon, Arthur M. Curtin, Express.

Arlington News Co., represented by the newsboys and their push-carts, designating the various newspapers, together with the delivery teams of all the Boston Dailies.

Automobile, Wetherbee Bros., Arlington Garage.

Wagon, James H. Colprit, Paper-Hanger.

Float and Wagons, William Gratto, Hardware and Paints.

Float and Two Wagons, R. W. Shattuck Co., Stoves and Hardware.

English Dray, Henry A. Perham, Druggist.

Two Wagons, Jesse G. Pattee, Arlington Fish Market.

Wagon, Levi M. Dolloff, Orchard Farm Milk.

Wagon, Cosmo Caterino, Fruits.

Float, Charles W. Grossmith, Druggist.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS ZOUAVE FIFE AND DRUM CORPS.

Three Wagons, Harold Frost, Frost Insecticide Co.

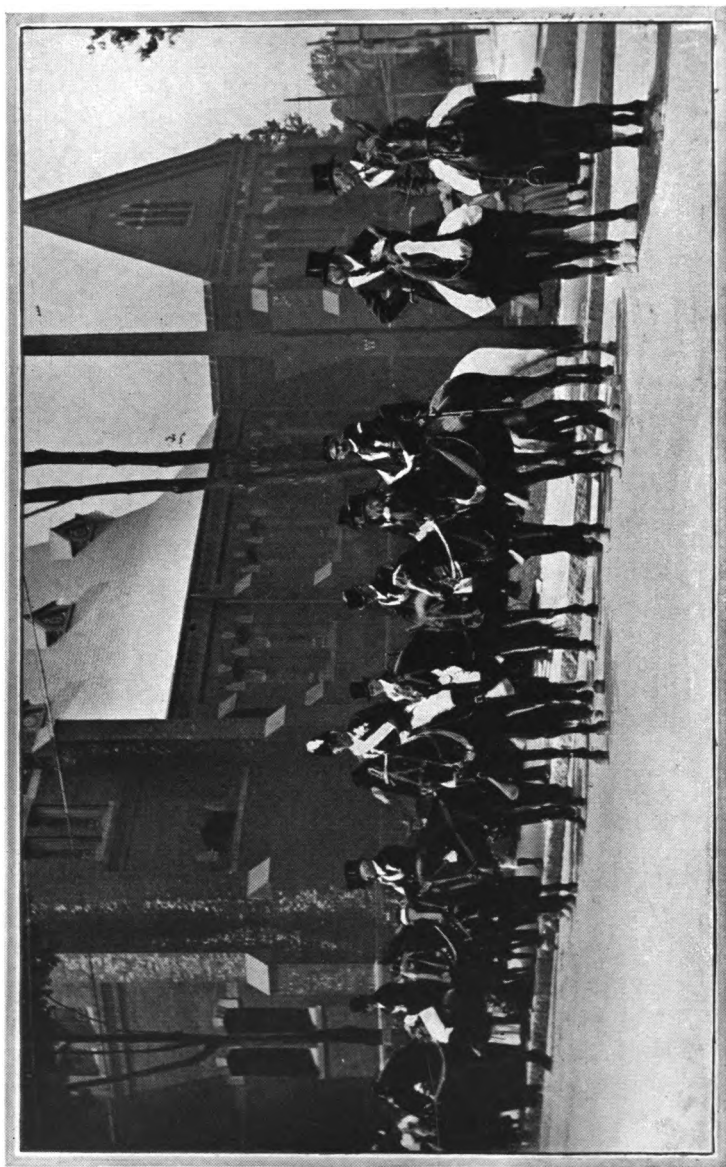
Wagon, Arthur L. Bacon, Mason.

Float, Gifford-Wood Co., Ice Tools.

Float and Wagon, representing blacksmith, wheelwright, and paint shops, men and helpers, Charles Gott, Carriage Manufacturer (Prize Winner).

Float, American Chrome Works.

Float, Theodore Schwamb Piano Co., Piano Cases.



CHIEF MARSHAL AND STAFF REVIEWING PARADE

- Wagon, John Kennedy & Son, Masons.
 Two Wagons, Arlington-Belmont Ice Co., Ice.
 Wagon, Wm. P. Dale, Hemp, Twine, etc.
 Hack and Carriages, George A. Law, Livery Stable.
 Wagons, Moxie Nerve Food Co., Moxie.
 Float, representing horse-shoeing establishment, with anvil and bellows,
 Mark Sullivan, Horse-shoer.
 Tally-ho, Carriage, Hacks, and Pony-Cart, with Teddy Bear, John
 Lyons, Livery Stable.
 Wagon, Arlington Sea Food Co., Fish and Oysters.
 Three Wagons, Cummings & Son, Milk Dealers.
 Wagon, Daniel J. Spillane, Arlington Hand Laundry.

FOURTH DIVISION — *Market Gardeners.*

- M. ERNEST MOORE, *Marshal*.
Deputy Marshals, Charles F. Wyman and Daniel A. Lyons.
 CAMBRIDGE CADET BAND (twenty-five men).
 J. Calderwood, Leader.
- Warren W. Rawson* — Large Float, showing scene of a washroom with fifteen Italian women assorting and packing vegetables for market. Three Wagons, with farm help in uniform dress and six outriders on horseback.
- M. Ernest Moore* — Two Floats, representing greenhouse with cucumbers growing and help preparing vegetables for market (Prize Winner).
- Henry J. Locke Farm* — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.
- Purcell Bros.* — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.
- Martin Hines Farm* — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.
- Joseph P. Wyman* — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.
- John J. Lyons* — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.

Cornelius Coughlin — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.

John Lyons — Wagon, loaded with vegetables and farm products.

BEDFORD DRUM CORPS (seventeen men).

Lyman J. Cole, Leader.

Float, Mrs. Margaret Dean, representing all the daily newspapers.

Peirce & Winn Co. — Nine wagons loaded with coal, wood, hay, and grain.

Joseph W. Moore — Wagon, Belmont Crystal Spring Water Co.

Frank I. Whittemore — Wagon, Milk-Dealer.

A. Foster Brooks — Two Wagons, Forester.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston — Eight Wagons and an Automobile.

Other features and wagons were in line representing outside interests but having representatives in Arlington, making a procession one mile long and requiring almost an hour to pass a given point.

When the carriages containing the invited guests, town officials, and members of the Committee reached Tufts St., through the courtesy of the Chief Marshal they were allowed to pass through Tufts St. and assemble in line on the plot of enclosed ground at the junction of Broadway and Warren St., and were thus enabled to review the procession as it passed up Warren St.

The Chief Marshal and his staff reviewed the procession at the junction of Medford and Chestnut Sts., as the line proceeded to the Soldiers' Monument, the point of disbanding.

Collations.

The prompt start and the perfect arrangements made for the parade enabled the participants to arrive at the various places designated for refreshments and lunch at the appointed time, as follows:

Francis Gould Post 36 G. A. R. and Charles V. Marsh Camp 45, Sons of Veterans, at Grand Army Hall.

The Firemen and Members of the Veteran Firemen's Association, with invited guests of the department, at Wm. Penn Hose House, Broadway.

The Chief Marshal and Staff, Militia, Police, and all other participants in the parade, in Town Hall.

The invited guests, with the Committee, returned to the Town Hall and immediately took carriages to the residence of Ex-Governor John Q. A. Brackett, Chairman of the Committee, where an opportunity was given to meet His Excellency, Governor Curtis Guild, Jr. After enjoying a most pleasant social hour carriages were again taken and, escorted by the Chief Marshal and his staff, proceeded, via Pleasant, Irving, and Jason Sts., to the large tent erected on the new Town-House site, arriving there at 1.30 P.M., where, under the supervision of James A. Bailey, Jr., and James P. Parmenter, of the Committee, assisted by John G. Brackett, Ellis G. Wood, Clarence A. Moore, Howard S. Russell, Arthur J. Hendricks, James F. Higgins, Chester Peck, and Fred S. Mead, Jr., as ushers, everything was found in readiness, and fully six hundred of the townspeople assembled in the tent.

As Governor Guild and the other invited guests and the members of the Committee entered the tent the whole audience arose and greeted them with cheers and applause, while the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief," making a most inspiring scene.

The interior of the tent was arranged with the table for the guests and speakers on an elevated platform at the southerly end, running from side to side, and was decorated with potted plants, ferns, and flags. Five large tables running from end to end accommodated the townspeople and their friends. On all sides were seen the national colors in flags, banners, and streamers. Over the guests' table was a large tablet bearing the inscription: "Arlington welcomes her honored guests and her sons and daughters, who have returned to-day to the old home centre."

On the north side of the tent the following tablet appeared: "Within our Town the battle raged fiercest. More than a third of the patriots who died on the 19th of April fell within our limits."

On the south side was displayed the following tablet: "Standing on this historic ground, this very spot where the British and American bullets once crossed each other, let us remember our fathers."

Seated at the table with Governor Guild and Ex-Governor Brackett were Congressman Samuel W. McCall; Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge; Mayor Grimmons of Somerville; Councillor Seward Jones, of Newton; Senator Herbert S. Riley, of Woburn; Representative Horace D. Hardy, of Arlington; Selectman Geo. W. Taylor, of Lexington; Selectman George C. Flett, of Belmont; Prof. Arthur W. Peirce, of Franklin, the orator; Nixon Waterman, of Arlington, the poet; William R. Cutter, of Woburn; Rev. James Yeames; Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell; Rev. Fred-

eric Gill; and Messrs. James A. Bailey, Jr., James P. Parmenter, Charles T. Scannell, Warren W. Rawson, and Walter Mooers, of the Committee.

At the request of Ex-Governor John Q. A. Brackett, President of the day, Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church, invoked the divine blessing.

The dinner was served under the personal supervision of Caterer Napoleon J. Hardy, and the hour allotted to this pleasant feature passed rapidly, the orchestra, located in the easterly end of the tent, adding its part to the enjoyment of the occasion. The following is the menu prepared for the occasion:

MENU.

FISH.

Boiled Salmon	Mashed Potatoes	Egg Sauce
Cucumbers	Tomatoes	Radishes

ROASTS.

Sirloin Beef	Turkey
--------------	--------

ENTREES.

Lobster Salad	Chicken Salad
Chicken Croquettes and Peas	Olives

ICE CREAMS.

Chocolate	Vanilla	Strawberry
Frozen Pudding		Bomb Glacé

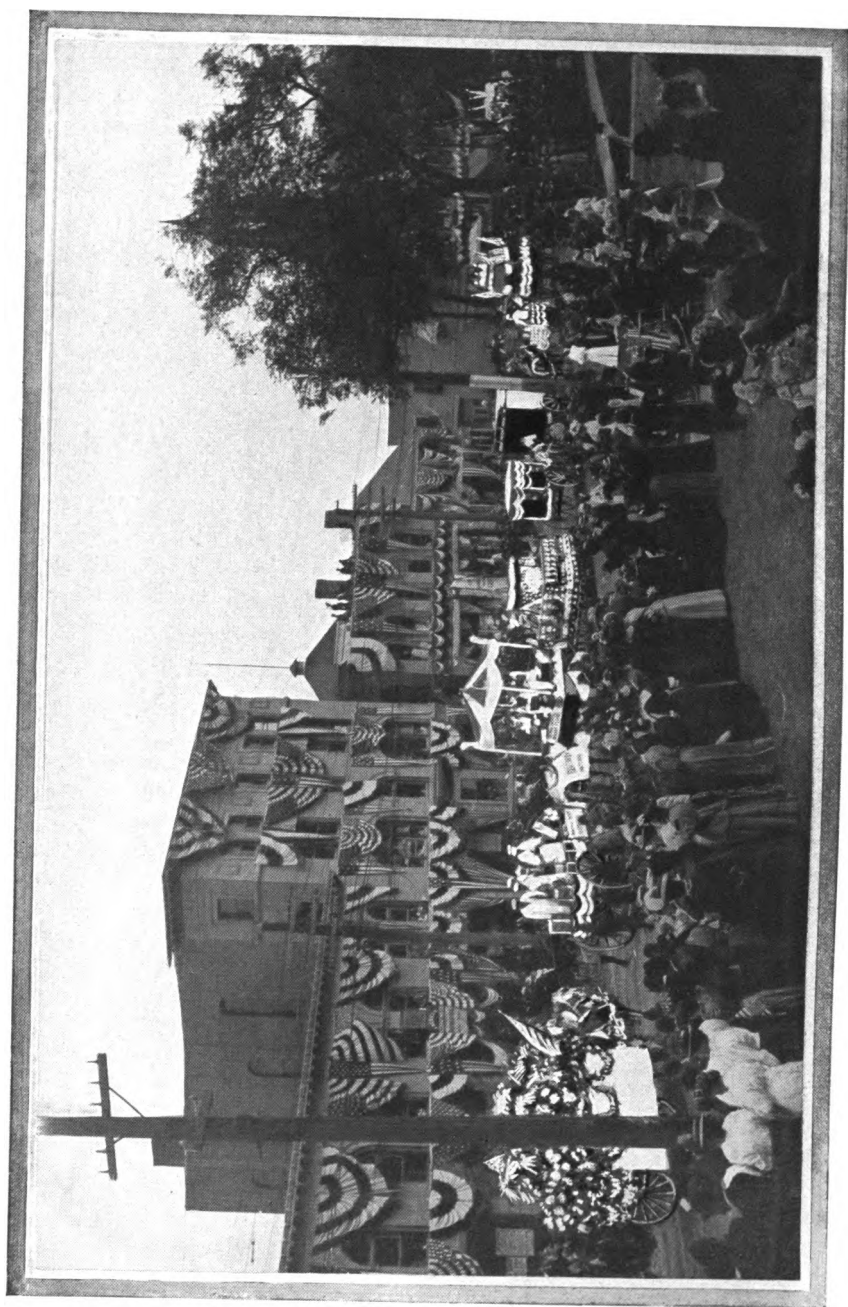
SHERBETS.

Raspberry	Orange	Pineapple
Cake and Fancy Cakes	Strawberries	Nuts and Raisins
Coffee	Rolls	

Exercises in the Tent.

After everybody had done full justice to the tempting repast set before them by Caterer Hardy the sides of the tent were raised and the seats moved toward the centre of the tent, thus allowing all who so desired to gather and hear the speakers.

Special provision was made for the members of Francis Gould Post 36, G. A. R., and at the conclusion of the dinner they marched through the tent to the seats reserved for them directly in front of the speaker's platform.



PARADE PASSING THROUGH THE CENTER

It is estimated that fully one thousand persons, aside from those participating in the dinner, gathered about the tent and listened to the speaking.

After selections by the orchestra, Ex-Governor Brackett addressed the assembled people and extended a hearty welcome on behalf of the Town to all.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BRACKETT.

Friends and Neighbors:

Arlington completes to-day a century of its municipal life. In honor of the event this meeting is held, and to it it is my pleasant privilege, by virtue of the office of presiding officer, to which my associates upon the Centennial Committee did me the honor to elect me, to extend to you all a cordial welcome.

To this anniversary your attention has been called by the action of the Town in providing for its Celebration, by the preliminary announcements in the press, and to-day by the booming cannon by which the beautiful morning was ushered in, and by the reverberating bells "ringing out the old, ringing in the new."

On the first day of June, 1807, the Act of Incorporation, which had been passed on the twenty-seventh day of the preceding February, took effect, and West Cambridge, from being simply a parish of Cambridge, attained the dignity and assumed the responsibilities of an independent municipality. Sixty years later, in 1867, another act affecting its history was passed,— that which changed its name from West Cambridge to Arlington; and forty years ago this month that change was the occasion of a celebration here in many respects similar to the present. This may hence be regarded as a dual observance, commemorating both the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Town and the fortieth of its adoption of the name of Arlington.

By this change of name the Town was raised from a place near the foot of the alphabetical list of the towns of the Commonwealth to a place very near the head — an appropriate promotion, as, whether known as West Cambridge or Arlington, it has always been known as an A No. 1 town.

It is a coincidence worthy of mention that the Town was incorporated on the same day on which Longfellow was born; and when the bells in Arlington rang on the twenty-seventh of February last in recognition of the one-hundredth anniversary of the passage of the incorporating act, many supposed that they were ringing in honor of the

poet's centennial, which was on that day being celebrated in our mother city of Cambridge. It is also interesting to remember that another great poet, Whittier, and also the great scientist Agassiz were both born in that same year, 1807. It is indeed a distinction for our Town that it came into being in the same year with the births of these three illustrious Americans.

To a commemoration of the beginning of the Town's career in that memorable year we dedicate this the first day of summer. It is in every way fitting that we should do this. A broad-minded people will never permit such an anniversary to pass unheeded. Such celebrations are not sentimental simply. They serve a practical, beneficent purpose. By recalling the history of the Town in which we live, and impressing it anew upon our memories, they increase our interest in it, our affection for it, and tend to increase our affection for the State and the Nation of which it forms a part. They hence promote patriotism and public spirit. Love of country is a virtue which is ever extolled. Love of the town of one's birth or residence is a kindred virtue. The man who lacks it may expect to be classed with the "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." I remember once hearing a conversation in a little New Hampshire town between a young man who had been born there and had emigrated to some city and an old farmer who still resided in the town. The young man, returning on a visit to the home of his boyhood with very enlarged ideas of the city and very disparaging ideas of his native town, remarked, "If I was obliged to live in this town all my life I should n't care how soon I died." To which the farmer, resenting this slur upon the old town, quietly replied, "Well, I guess we should n't care, either."

More commendable than the feeling of this young man was that of the young lady of Chelsea who, returning from a visit to New York and being asked what she thought of the metropolis, answered that it was quite a place, but that it labored under one great disadvantage,— it was too far from Chelsea. To her the city in which her home was located was *the* city, the standard by which all other cities were measured. And she was right in her sentiment. Every person should esteem his own town as the best town in the state, his own state as the best state in the country, and his own country as the best country in the world; and if in any case he cannot sincerely feel that it is the best, then his patriotic energies should be devoted to making it such.

May one of the effects of this Celebration be to strengthen our respect for Arlington and to stimulate our efforts for making it still more

worthy of that respect. May it also have another effect. Longfellow, speaking of the meetings of citizens of the same country in foreign lands, says:

"They who before were as strangers,
Meeting in exile, became straightway as friends to each other,
Drawn by the gentle bond of a common country together."

Not less potent should be the gentle bond of a common town, so that, having our homes within its borders, realizing that we jointly share in its benefits and its burdens, in the traditions and glories of its past and in the hopes for its future, we may by that gentle bond be drawn together more closely; and, regardless of differences in politics, in creed, in race, in birth, wealth, or social condition, may all as neighbors and townsmen straightway become as friends to each other, and so remain through all the years of the coming time. May this be one of the happy, harmonizing, and heart-warming influences emanating from this commemoration of the end of the first and the opening of the second century of Arlington.

After the orchestra had rendered selections the President introduced Governor Guild as follows:

"The Governor whose approving signature completed the enactment of the bill incorporating West Cambridge was Hon. Caleb Strong.

"Governor Strong was an eminent statesman of that era, having been one of the first two United States Senators from Massachusetts, his service as such beginning with that of Washington as President, at the organization of the national government in 1789, and continuing until 1796, when he resigned, his colleague during a part of this period being George Cabot, one of the ancestors of our present senior Senator, — Henry Cabot Lodge.

"In this year 1907, as in 1807, Massachusetts has a Governor strong, not bearing that name, to be sure, but a Governor strong in character; strong in his devotion to the Commonwealth and to the Republic, as shown by his services in both peace and war; strong in the courage to do his duty as he sees it, though powerful interests and influences may beckon to a different course; strong in the possession of the confidence and respect of the people of Massachusetts. He does us the honor to come here to-day to join in our festivities, and I now have the honor of presenting His Excellency, Governor Guild."

We regret exceedingly our inability to give the Governor's address verbatim, but as he spoke without notes or manuscript, and the Committee were without the services of a stenographer, we give an account of his remarks as published in the *Arlington Advocate*, being the fullest report obtainable:

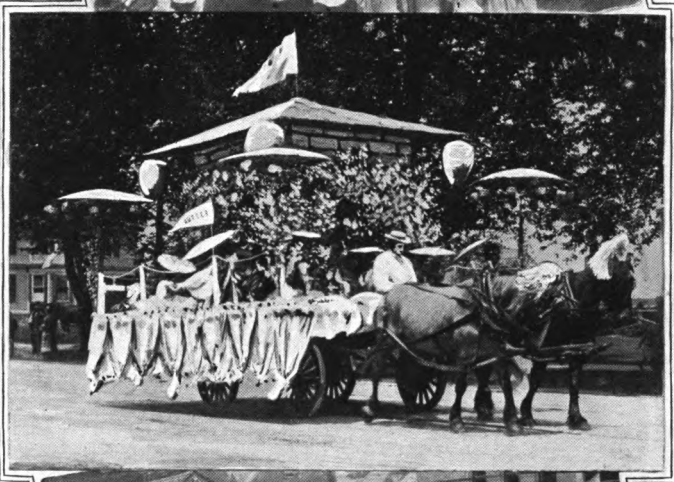
"Governor Guild was given an ovation as he rose to respond to the graceful introduction, and in his usual happy and eloquent way offered his congratulations on the success of the celebration of an important local event. He was profuse in these expressions, not forgetting the ladies; and then, giving a more general and thoughtful turn to his address, he referred to changed conditions, saying it was not customary to call men traitors who do not join either great political party or who play golf on election-day, even when there is an important contest at the polls in times of peace, but those men in a sense betrayed their country and were the same as 'copperheads.'

"If a government is for the people it must be by the people. The duties of a citizen call for no substitute. The splendid uprising of the people to civic duties tends to show that the corrupt must be routed out and honest men elected, who can cope against corruption of legislation by monied men and people who are anxious to get special legislation."

In introducing the orator of the day, Prof. Arthur W. Peirce, the President alluded to the fact that he was an Arlingtonian by birth and of a family long connected with town affairs.

THE ORATION.

Measured by the standards of Egypt or the Orient, a century is indeed a brief period; dynasties and millenniums are their measuring-rods. Even England has just celebrated the millennial of the birth of her great King Alfred. But a hundred years is long to a nation that is celebrating at Jamestown the three-hundredth anniversary of its first settlement. The rounding-out of a century of corporate life would be an event worthy the importance the citizens of Arlington give it by the celebration of this day; it becomes still more worthy of distinction when we remember that the life of this community stretches far past the hundred years, back to within less than thirty years of the first settlement of Raleigh's colony in Virginia, to within fifteen years of the



RUSSELL SCHOOL

SCHOOL FLOATS

CUTTER SCHOOL

HIGH SCHOOL

settlement of Plymouth, and almost to the very foundation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. We are a part of the earliest life of New England, and of that colony which was the most prosperous and progressive of the English settlements in America.

We should then congratulate ourselves, as we celebrate, on a history so long, so full, so honorable, that we have a right to feel ourselves citizens of no mean city. We may rejoice that Providence has set us where the very soil speaks to us of the historic past. Over the road that runs beside us have travelled the representatives of every generation since the first Englishman planted his home on our shores. Not alone have common men made it the avenue of their daily business, but it has been honored by the journeying of a Bonaparte, a Kossuth, a La Fayette, and a Washington. On this spot were fought our country's battles. Within our ancient borders the fathers and the sons have sought education at our oldest university. Great industries had their beginning in the very shadow of this place. Men have gone forth to war and have returned for the heroes' burial. The poet, the statesman, the sculptor, the divine, have lent their renown to the town that gave them birth or adoption. Through all these years men have here been playing their parts in the drama of a healthy civic life. We may lack some things to which the citizen of the boom town of the great West "points with pride," but we have that which he can never have and that which neither adversity, nor disaster, nor fire, nor earthquake can ever take away,—a glorious past. If we lack "hustle," we have history; and we glory in our inheritance.

To even sketch the history of this Town would be impossible within the reasonable limits of such an address as this. We can only touch lightly here and there some of the salient points in that history, which gives the citizens of Arlington, past and present, so large a reason for local pride.

We are proud of our Puritan ancestry,—that we are a part of the harvest of that God-sifted wheat, the best planting of the new world. In all the glory of that heroic migration of our forefathers, their hardships and privations, their splendid devotion to duty, their abiding faith in democracy and in God, their consistent practice of righteousness, we have by inheritance a glorious share. This is neither the time nor the place for a defence of the virtues of our Puritan forebears. If recent critics find something to blame in their civilization, it only brings back to the plane of humanity men whose heroic story had been so often reiterated and embellished that they seemed the very demigods

of a mythological era. The petty flaw but shows the perfection of the great whole. While their consecrated and faithful lives are a part of the heritage of every American citizen, they belong supremely to those who dwell beside the old cradle of the Puritans in America. Plymouth, Salem, Boston, Cambridge, are names that kindle patriotism everywhere; but how infinitely more are they the pride of those who dwell within the shadow of their historic traditions! We live where history has been made. The inspirations of a glorious ancestry are not lost upon a thinking people.

Fortunate in our ancestors, we are fortunate, too, in our mother town, Cambridge, the centre of political and educational life in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Her original boundaries stretched from the Charles to the Merrimac, and it took a day to traverse her territories. Out of these have been carved the towns of Newton, Brighton, Lexington, Medford, Billerica, and Arlington. The march of population after settlement was speedy; the desire for more room, that sent Hooker and almost the whole of the original Cambridge church on their long migration to Connecticut, speedily urged individuals out from the early village. Just when the first adventurous farmer settled in the boundaries of our town we can only conjecture; at least as early as 1635. Captain Cooke's mill, the first in the colony to grind corn, was here in 1637. Farmers and corn and a road precede, not follow, a mill. The road, we know, was here by 1633. A "community of intelligent and respectable farmers," as Ben Franklin described our early New Englanders, reached out from the older community, and we had the beginnings of old Menotomy, a name which should never have been lost from our history. In topography its territories were diversified, stretching from the Great Swamp along Menotomy River, now the diminutive and sometimes redolent Alewife Brook separating us from Cambridge, over the level lands at the centre, gradually ascending to the "Foot of the Rocks,"—"The Rocks" of the old proprietor's records,—and then on to the highlands at the north and west: Turkey Hill, with its twin pines, long a landmark of the mariner sailing into Boston Harbor; Mount Gilboa, a scriptural name now seemingly lost; and that part of the once-named Welsh Mountains which has successively borne the name of Circle Hill, Peirce's Hill, and Arlington Heights. The territory was heavily wooded, the Indians having cleared little land here before the white settlers came. Squaw Sachem, the peaceful Amazon of the Massachusetts Indians, held sway in this vicinity. For a farcical sum she sold her rights over all this territory, including Cambridge and

Somerville, reserving to herself the land near Mystic Pond, where she lived at peace with the colonists, albeit the General Court had sometimes to interfere to compel the inhabitants of Cambridge to furnish her the one coat a year which was part of the bargain for the land.

Many indications point to the fact that for the most part the farms of the early settlers were small, though there were some of giant size for that day. The soil was not of the best. The first inhabitants would have little imagined this as the garden town of the State, producing in a single season a crop greater in amount and value than they could raise in a generation. I suspect the first settlers were of the democracy of Cambridge rather than the aristocracy. The size of the farms; the unanimous adherence to the cause of the Revolution, which found its chief support among the plain people; the political tendencies later developed;—all seem to point in this direction. Menotomy had no Tory Row like Cambridge; and after the Revolution, in the alignment of political parties, old Cambridge is strongly Federalist, while the northwest precinct is steady in its devotion to the less aristocratic Anti-Federalist party.

For nearly a hundred years these early settlers are a people without a history, living and working, buying and selling, marrying and burying,—an integral part of Cambridge town. Numbers slowly increase; the inconvenience of attending the Cambridge church becomes irksome; and, by an act of the General Court in 1732, they were, together with their neighbors in the adjacent part of Charlestown,* set off as a separate precinct, the northwest precinct of Cambridge, and a new era began. A precinct had nearly all the powers of a town, save that of sending a representative to the General Court. The king's governors were loath to grant town charters in those days, because each new town meant another obstinate legislator to deal with. The records of the old precinct preserved in the Town Hall are a mine of information for the historian and the curious. To work that mine to-day is a temptation that must be put by.

How, then, shall we tell the story of Menotomy precinct? The very place where we stand suggests the answer; for, within a stone's throw of us, all the more important interests and history of the little hamlet centred. The place shall speak for us.† A few rods to the eastward and we reach the Merrimac of our little settlement, never fitly named,

* Charlestown then included all that part of our present territory bounded roughly by Broadway and Mystic Street.

† The tent, in which the speaking was held, was on land belonging to the Town and designed as a site for a new Town Hall, directly back of the Robbins Library.

and variously called Mill Brook, Sucker Brook, or just The Brook, the industrial backbone of the community from its early days till now. Here Capt. George Cooke, recently from England with Thomas Shepard's congregation, so prominent in all the life of the colony, who later gave his life in Ireland fighting for Cromwell, built his dam and established the first grist-mill in the colony. With this property and a farm of five hundred acres on the edge of Lexington, he was, indeed, a very considerable figure in that day of small things. Descending to Rolfe and Cutter, the mill ground the grists of several generations, and seems to have been the hub from which the early roads radiated in various directions. We read of the Woburn road to Cooke's Mills, now Mystic St., and the lane from Watertown to the mills, now Water St. and Pleasant St., once a part of the same highway. This little mill was the predecessor of a long line that were built later on this now diminutive brook, the Cutters', Welsh & Griffith's, Schouler's, Hobbs's, Fessenden's, and the Schwambs' of later days,—these and the Woods' have been large contributors to the commercial welfare of the Town.

The Church was the first concern of every Puritan community, and in 1734, "on the part of the common reserved for a burying-place, between Jason Russell's pasture," in which we now are, "and Ebenezer Swan's field," our forefathers built the first church on the site yonder, where ever since has stood a meeting-house. The oak frame of this first church still stands incorporated into the building on Pleasant St. long the residence of Mr. Charles O. Gage. In this building Parson Cook, the first pastor, preached for forty-four years, from 1739 to 1783. The church had much trial in getting a minister to come, but Samuel Cook came to stay. He was a rare man, godly, yet human, showing his very practical side, in his letter of acceptance, by his incongruous mingling of his reliance upon Divine Grace with a prudent insistence on a proper allowance for the depreciated paper currency and the usual kindness shown to ministers as to building and firewood. He was a real leader of his people in the years of peace and war, a prophet of the Revolution, and an ardent patriot when many of his profession followed rather than led their people. In this building gathered for years the whole community to listen to the sermons of the old-time divine, who preached for long months a series of sermons in exposition of the Gospel of Matthew, followed by another series on Mark, and so on, and yet could find in the peaceful gospels inspiration for burning words on British oppression and the rights of the people. A month before the battle of Lexington he preached in the old church a sermon to the



LOCKE SCHOOL



SCHOOL FLOATS
PARMENTER SCHOOL



CROSBY SCHOOL

Minute-men, so soon to take up arms in their country's defence, from a text in Nehemiah: "Be not ye afraid of them; remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your houses,"— a sermon which contains this significant passage: "The steps directed by the Continental Congress we have attended to, trusting, under God, for safety in their judicious and united council. No other choice is left us, but either tamely to sit down and surrender our lives and properties, our wives and children, our religion and consciences, to the arbitrary will of others, or, trusting in God, to stand up in our own defence, and of the British constitution."

Hard by the church, but built some years before, in "the place reserved for a burying-ground," between us and the present church, stood for many years the village school, the second prop of the Puritan State. The new precinct needed a new school, and I hold in my hand, recently unearthed from a trunk of old papers, the subscription-list, in good preservation, of the first schoolhouse built by the precinct on the old site in 1746.* Some years after, the school site was removed to the present burying-ground, where in the early part of the last century it stood over the little brook that runs through its confines. In this place some here present learned their "a-b-abs." The School and the Church were the foundation of the Puritan State, and went always hand in hand, and here literally side by side they did their beneficent work for the early community.

And just beyond the burying-place to the south of us we might have seen in those ancient days the fine colonial residence of the preacher, standing on an acre of ground bought of Jason Russell — a building which many of us remember, and in which we saw with our own eyes the blood-stains on the floor, the memorial of its use as a hospital on the nineteenth of April and during the siege of Boston.

And this place was an industrial centre as well. The spot on which we stand, once the property of Jason Russell, long belonged to William Whittemore,— "Squire Whittemore" of the olden days,— and between us and the burying-ground over yonder was the manufactory of the Whittemore card, established in 1799, a tremendous factor in building up the precinct and in making it later a full-fledged town.

By an invention, said to have been worked out in a dream, Amos Whittemore, who, at sixteen, had repaired the old French and Indian flintlocks for use against the British invaders, revolutionized the slow

* Now in the collection of Arlington Historical Society.

hand-process of making cards for cotton and wool and patented a machine that was a pioneer in the almost human machinery of our modern manufactories. On this spot the three brothers, Amos, William, and Samuel, set up their modest shop, employing forty persons in 1801, and began our first great era of prosperity. Congress, by special and unanimous vote, renewed this patent, which John Randolph of Roanoke said should be renewed to all eternity: "For it is the only machine which ever had a soul."

Not least among the claims of this community to honor is the fact that it produced the earliest of that long line of great inventors who, applying Yankee ingenuity to the working-out of the problems of manufacturing, have made America the leader of the world in industrial arts. Menotomy gave him birth, and at this very spot began that long series of American inventions that are the wonder and the pride of modern civilization.

And where could we better have placed ourselves than on this spot to behold as in a panoramic display that great drama of our country's history that made the nineteenth of April, 1775, a glorious day for America, and ever memorable in the history of our community? Let us place ourselves on this spot for a vigil on the night of April 18. It is warm and balmy, the grass waves in the breeze at our feet, and the fragrance of the peach-trees in full bloom is about us. Half a mile below, in the Black Horse Tavern, Gerry and Colonels Orne and Lee, of the Committee of Safety, which had met there during the day, sleep peacefully. The clock in the belfry strikes twelve, and soon we hear afar off "the clatter of hoofs in the village street," as Paul Revere comes from Medford town and rides toward us, "bearing the cry of alarm to every Middlesex village and farm." He slackens speed,—perhaps at the Adams's across from the church or at Thomas Russell's opposite where we stand,—to rouse the sleeping inmates, and on through the darkness to Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams, whom the British specially seek. A memorable ride, indeed, and the beat of that horse's hoofs goes echoing still through the minds of youth, quickening the patriotic impulses of young blood as does nothing else in our history, save the famous ride of Sheridan.

Between two and three o'clock came the British troops, eight hundred strong, with martial tread and bayonets gleaming in the moonlight. We see them as they halt in front of the village church yonder, while Colonel Smith, the commander, realizing that the country is roused, sends back the call for reinforcements that alone saved his

forces from annihilation later in that day. We watch the scarlet-coated army approach and pass us, and soon the sound of their measured tread fades away in the distance up the Concord road. Lights gleam from the few neighboring houses; there is a shutting of doors and a hurrying of scattered men. Samuel Bowman, the lieutenant of the Minute-men, sends out messengers in various directions to gather his comrades. The church bell rings, and one by one gather the Minute-men, pledged to be ready at an instant's warning, including Benjamin Locke, their captain, who comes speedily from the Foot of the Rocks, after the British troops have passed his home. At daybreak all are gathered on the village green, and at the word of command they fall in and march up the road before us. We can see the earnest faces and feel the suppressed excitement as this band of yeomen, eager for the long-awaited fray, go rapidly by.

Soon frightened women, old men, and children pass by us, hurrying with their most precious possessions to the farms on the hills, or to the shore of Mystic Pond, seeking safety from the clash of arms sure to be waged about their homes when the invaders shall return.

About noon come Lord Percy's reinforcing party, 1,200 men and two field-pieces. Proudly they go marching by, to meet, at Munroe's Corner, the earlier detachment, worn out and harassed and in precipitate retreat. Two hours later we can see approaching a smaller band, a sergeant's guard with a convoy of provisions and supplies, which had started with Percy, but had been delayed by necessary repairs of the Roxbury bridge, which the patriots had partially demolished. Messengers from Cambridge had brought word of this delay to Menotomy, where in Cooper's Tavern a little group of men too old to fight are discussing the stirring events of the night, and wondering what may be the outcome of this day. It is their opportunity, and bravely do the twelve men rise to it. We watch them take their places behind a bank wall of earth and stone, diagonally across the road from us. As the convoy comes on they rise, and their leader, Lamson, a mulatto and a veteran of the French and Indian War, calls on them to surrender.* They whip up their horses; there is a volley of shots; horses and two men fall dead; the little band breaks from cover with a shout, captures some of the men and the convoy. We are seeing the first capture of men and military supplies of the Revolution. Six of the men escape, and we watch them as they run towards Spy Pond, into which they throw their guns and, later, as tradition says, surrender themselves to

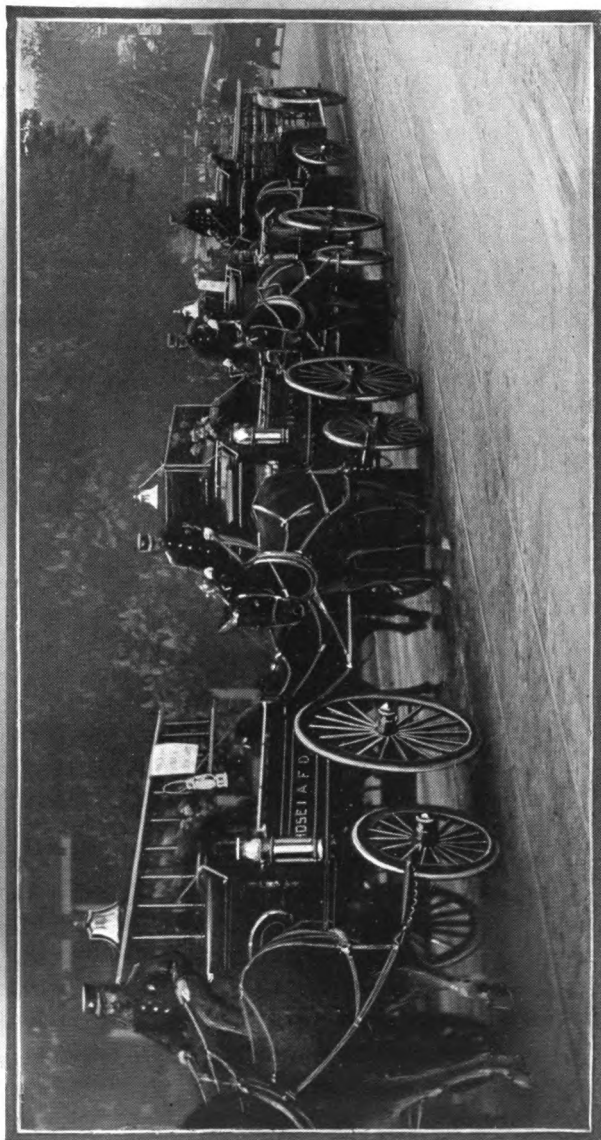
* Some say a Chelsea minister was the leader.

old Mother Batherick, who, interrupted as she calmly digs dandelions on that eventful day, leads them to the house of Capt. Ephraim Frost, saying, as she gave them up, "If you ever live to get back, you tell King George that an old woman took six of his grenadiers prisoners." And the friends of liberty in England propounded to Lord North and his party the shrewd conundrum: "If one old Yankee woman can take six grenadiers, how many soldiers would it require to conquer America?"

With haste the victorious old men drag the wagons to a sheltered hollow away from the road, and the bodies of the horses to the shore of the pond, obliterating the signs of the conflict lest they bring dire vengeance on their village. Returning from this work, a part of them go by us, and again we behold a notable capture, at the head of what is now Mill St., of Lieut. Edward Hall, an officer of the King's Own Regiment, who, wounded at Concord, is returning alone to Boston.

And now, as we stand here on our vantage-ground, there is a lull, till from the eastward there is another sound of marching feet and soon we look upon the vanguard of the Essex Regiment, the Minute-men from Danvers, sixteen miles away, who come at full speed down Captain Cooke's mill lane. The story of Gage's midnight raid has spread like wildfire, and these men, running half the way, have covered the distance in four hours, and wait beside us to fall on the flank of the retreating British.

They have not long to wait, for soon we hear a rattling fire of musketry far off toward Lexington, and an occasional cannon-shot. Driven to madness by the murderous fire from the houses and from behind fences and trees, the English are burning and killing as they go. From his home over the mill brook comes Ammi Cutter, hurrying to help his friend the aged Jason Russell, whose house, still standing, is in our sight a few rods north of us. He finds the aged Russell, a rampart of bundles of shingles from the mill opposite about his house, prepared to defend his home. There is a hurried conversation, Cutter urging him to flee, and the old man replying with the proud but futile boast that an Englishman's house is his castle. Cutter crosses the road once more, falling over the logs in the mill-yard while the bullets of the British flanking-party bark the logs where he lies. On this side of the road comes another flanking party that, after driving the wife of Deacon Joseph Adams and her week-old child from her bed, seizing the silver communion-service of the parish, and setting fire to the house, comes toward us, driving Russell and a number of the Danvers men into the



FIRE APPARATUS

shingle rampart and later into the house. And here we behold the bloodiest butchery of the day, when the aged Russell and eleven others "were barbarously murdered by Gage's bloody troops," as the old epitaph in the burying-ground puts it. Here fell more Americans than at any other point.

On come the main party of the British, vainly endeavoring to dislodge the patriots who swarm behind every bush, tree, and wall, loading, dodging, firing, doggedly hanging to the track of their panic-stricken quarry. The fire is hottest right about us, and the balls of patriot and British cross each other on this spot. We see General Heath and Joseph Warren, directing as best they can the patriot attack; and it may have been here where the sacrifice of Warren's so splendid career, later given at Bunker Hill, was nearly made, when a shot carried away the pin that fastened his earlock. Past us go the king's troops in utter rout; their flanking party, preceding, enter Thomas Russell's store yonder, plundering and devastating, and leaving molasses-barrels and rum-barrels with open taps. Hiding behind a wall, just below, they find Samuel Whittemore, eighty years old, with musket and pistols waiting his opportunity. He kills three men, then is shot, bayoneted, beaten by the clubbed muskets of the soldiers and left for dead — but to recover, and to die at ninety-eight. At Cooper Tavern they heartlessly kill two old and unarmed men, Jason Winship and Jabez Wyman, and down the Cambridge road and out of sight go patriot and Briton as the sun goes down on this memorable day.

Only the last act remains, when, terrified and distraught, the frightened people gather the dead, load them on an ox-sled, and bury them unshrouded and uncoffined in one grave in the ancient burying-ground, where the granite shaft still marks their hasty burial-place. It has remained for the present generation and the research of Mr. Edward McGlennen to rescue from oblivion the names of the long unknown dead there buried.

Lexington fired the first shot; Concord brought the advancing army to a standstill at the bridge; but the real fight of the nineteenth of April was the retreat, and nowhere was it fiercer or the American arms more successful than here in old Menotomy. More than half of all who died in that battle perished here.

"And here were men (coequal with their fate)
Who did great things, unconscious they were great."

We count as our honor this first capture of the Revolution and the

splendid heroism of the patriot forces displayed to the full within gunshot of this place. Was I not right in saying that the very place speaks the story of the precinct days of Menotomy? Could there be a more suggestive spot for this Centennial gathering?

But the years speed by. At Bunker Hill and Boston, in Rhode Island and Saratoga, and all through the Revolution, the men of Menotomy serve their country well. The war is ended; the community suffers, sorely yet bravely, from the poverty and financial distress that everywhere follows it. Then, stimulated by the impetus of the Whittemore manufactory, an era of prosperity comes; the precinct puts off its swaddling-clothes and, by act of the General Court and by the free consent of the mother town, becomes the full-fledged municipality, West Cambridge, on June 1, 1807, which day we celebrate.

A century ago the United States was a small nation. Jefferson, the first of the Anti-Federalist Presidents, ruled about six million people, a number now contained in single States. A few scattering pioneers were finding their way into the great West, a country that Jefferson thought would take a thousand generations to fill. Nashville was the extreme southwest and Chicago was the frontier outpost of Fort Dearborn, founded only the year before. Lewis and Clark had just completed their great expedition to the Pacific, and Zebulon Pike had reached the headwaters of the Mississippi. In the very year of our incorporation Fulton made the first journey in his wonderful new steamboat up the Hudson to Albany, Aaron Burr was being tried for treason in this memorable year, and the Embargo Act, so destructive to New England commerce and prosperity, went into effect.

Here in Massachusetts a new era had begun. The long control of the Federalist party was broken, and Caleb Strong retired to Northampton to give place to the Anti-Federalist, James Sullivan, whose life-story so early and fully proved the democracy and hospitality of these shores. Son of an Irish immigrant schoolmaster, who met his wife on the passage over, the mother could boast that she had often worked in the fields, carrying the Governor of Massachusetts, while the future Governor of New Hampshire and Vermont tagged at her skirts.

West Cambridge went Anti-Federalist in the first election and sent Samuel Butterfield as its first representative. The population was perhaps nine hundred; we know that there were 164 families, many more than half of them probably farmers; a considerable fraction worked in the Whittemore Card Shop, which now has fifty-five machines, em-

plays fifty hands, and has an output of \$60,000 a year; the others were artisans and tradesmen of various sorts.

A new church built in 1805, larger and more imposing than its predecessor, graced the green yonder. The sale of pews more than paid the cost of the new building, William Whittemore leading off by paying \$264 for the first pew. Dr. Thaddeus Fiske, the second pastor of the church, records that one-eighth of the cost was paid by those interested in the card manufactory. Times are prosperous; money is in circulation; the card industry is at its height, and so well known in America and the world that Jerome Bonaparte and his bride honor it with a visit.

The roads were hardly more numerous than a century before, consisting of the highways from Watertown, Lexington, and Cambridge, Woburn, and Charlestown, with here and there a lane leading off to a farm. Boston was as far away as New York, and the rural inhabitant was almost a foreigner. The New Hampshire mail-coach travelled its alternate muddy and dusty way through the Town, stopping at the Tavern to pick up passengers. Later came the Concord coach, which went daily, and finally there was a more frequent traffic in a sort of omnibus that went from West Cambridge. I hold in my hand a book* in which some unknown citizens of West Cambridge recorded the story of their journey to New York, overland to Troy, and down the river on the steamship *New London*. They stayed but a day in New York, calling on various old residents of West Cambridge, and the trip occupied just a month.

The West Cambridge Singing Society in those days cultivated assiduously "the knowledge and practice of the musical art generally, but more especially that part which relates to the worship of our beneficent Creator." Their somewhat broad and general motto was "Justice our Principle, Reason our Guide, and Honor our Law." Since 1803 had flourished the Middlesex Union Society, which gathered the middle-aged and young men for mutual friendship and improvement.

If we should attempt to picture the life of the inhabitants of this Town a century ago it would be largely the subtraction from our modern life of the things most essential to our comfort and convenience. We must eliminate telegraph and telephone, electric light and even kerosene, the motor and the locomotive, the furnace and range, and a thousand and one of the necessities of our household and community

* Now in the collection of Arlington Historical Society.

life. We must get back to a time so simple that a town-meeting could vote that if a tree on any one's land fell across the road it must not be allowed to obstruct public travel more than a week. Our fathers had no need of an apostle to preach the simple life. The farms still provided largely for all the wants of the household living thereon.

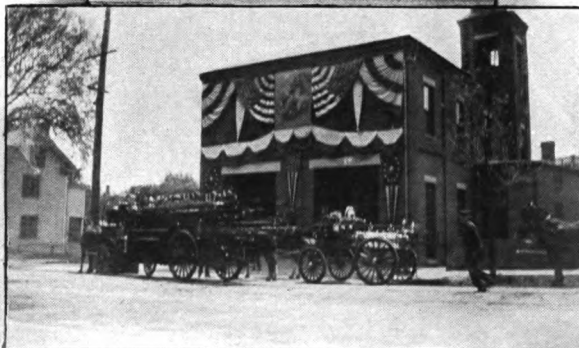
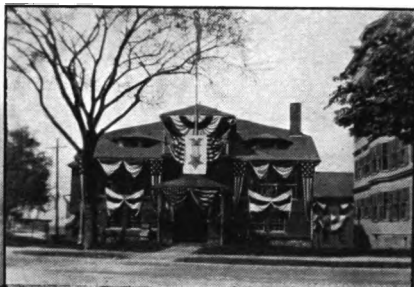
The community was democratic, with the one church still the centre of religious and social life, though the Baptists are a separate organization with occasional services, bringing much distress to good old Parson Fiske. It is difficult for us to hark back to that day and put ourselves in the place of those who saw the first day of the new Town, the sturdy upright farmers and artisans who were and are still the mainstay of our American life.

We must pass rapidly over this century of growth that finds the Town of nine hundred grown to more than as many thousands. During that time the community has faced and solved many problems — some peculiar to itself, and more the common problems of our national life.

Prosperity ebbed with the removal to New York of the card factory in 1812, to revive again with its reestablishment in 1827, and the further development of manufactories on our little stream. The early coming of the railroad in 1844 is a mark of the public spirit of the citizens, and established permanently the prosperity of the Town, though gradually changing it from a rural to a suburban community, one of the bedrooms where Boston business sleeps.

The splendid conquest of the soil by our farmers and market gardeners through these years deserves an address by itself, for it is a worthy theme. No community ever adapted itself so progressively to changing conditions. From the farm to the market garden, from the one crop to the three and four in the season, from the soil alone to the hot-bed and the greenhouse,— it is a story of leadership in remarkable achievement, and has been the bone and sinew of the Town's prosperity and wealth. I doubt if in all the world there is an equal area of tilled soil that has produced in a hundred years a quarter of the crop, in quantity or money value, of that which has been produced on Arlington farms. It has meant muscle, brains, and pluck to win such results from a not-too-fruitful soil.

Our early population was entirely English. In the forties came the great Irish immigration, inspired by the famine and untoward conditions at home, and of which West Cambridge received its share. There are those living who can remember when there was but one family of Irish descent in the Town; but these Irish people, as well as those of



GRAND ARMY HALL
WM. PENN HOSE HOUSE
BANK BUILDING **MASONIC HALL.** **SOLDIERS' MONUMENT**

other nationalities, came to become a part of our community, and the place they have taken as an integral part of our civic life is a splendid commentary on their own worth and on the power of our free nation to incorporate in its life men who leave adverse conditions to find a new home in our borders. The descendants of those early immigrants are still with us, as steady in their abiding interest and loyalty to the Town as the sons of the earlier English settlers. Side by side they have studied in our schools, won honor and preferment at the hands of their fellow citizens, marched under the same flag through all the years of war, and together worked for home and town in the times of peace. What has been so well exemplified here shows the power of the nation as a whole to assimilate new blood, if it becomes a part of our life and does not set up a life of its own, segregated in large numbers in some particular section of country or quarter of a city. Our experience is a rebuke to those who distrust both the worthy alien and the real spirit of American democracy.

The inheritors of the spirit of the nineteenth of April could not fail to meet the call of '61, and the zeal of the fathers surely descended to the sons, as we see the patriotic devotion that the men of West Cambridge, and the women also, gave to the Union and the cause of freedom. Every call was met, and some exceeded. Many brave lives went out on the Southern battle-fields, and we have delighted to honor both the dead and the living, who fought to keep the nation whole and make it free.

"We sit here in the Promised Land
That flows with Freedom's honey and milk;
But 't was they won it, sword in hand,
Making the nettle danger soft for us as silk."

Were there time it would be fitting to tell the whole story of these men, and of those other sons whom old West Cambridge sent out to win success in the great cities and in the Greater West, and of those at home who have won distinction for themselves and honor for their Town in literature, in art, in business, and in political life. It would be interesting to tell the story of the development of our public schools; to name the long roll of the benefactors of the community; and to trace in detail the growth of the modest West Cambridge Juvenile Library, founded by Ebenezer Learned in 1835, up to the splendid gifts of a Robbins and a Farmer that gave it beautiful housing and a generous endowment. A thousand pathways open invitingly, but we must refrain.

Hardest problem of all to solve, I believe this Town has with a considerable degree of success been able, with the great changes of a hundred years, to maintain a certain historic continuity and public spirit, that some communities have lost in the changes of a generation. In 1867 we changed our name to Arlington, but not our nature. From a town of farmers we have become a great suburban community, whose business interests lie largely in yonder city. While we have given our share of the pioneers who peopled the great West, the old home has been constantly welcoming a host of new children from many a state and from many a nation. And yet the good mother of us all has been able to inspire the newcomers with the old spirit so that they have speedily realized the spirit of adoption and become part and parcel of our best life; and whether they came from Ireland or Maine, from Vermont or Germany, they have quickly caught the loyalty and public spirit that belong to our history and traditions. Here still dwell in the homes of their fathers the sons of the earliest settlers, the Cutters, the Teels, the Whittemores, the Russells, the Butterfields, the Halls, the Swans, the Fessendens, the Dicksons, the Wymans, and the Lockes; and by their side are the descendants of those who came later, mostly artisans and professional men, the Fowles, Jarvises, Crosbys, Wellingtons, Allens, Blakes, Thorpes, Robbinses, Farmers. Here still abide the names of Kenney, Irwin, Callahan, Nolan, Rowe, and Kelley, of the early Irish settlers.

And all these, by their constancy to the old home, have given continuity and historic background to what might have been a town of transients, and have made the past and the present one unit. To these have been added year by year the strength that comes from new blood, and the later comers have shown themselves no less zealous for our civic life than those who belong to the old first families.

At the end of the sermons of the old Puritan divines you will find always the "improvement," as they called the application of the sermon. Here, then, is the brief "improvement" of our discourse. A legacy of honorable history and tradition puts under obligation those who receive the high heritage. We must live up to our history. Our stage is set for no mean drama. Ours is the accumulated store of generations of worthy achievement and high civic ideals. There is a Western spirit that affects to care little for all this, and lays much stress on present material possessions. Better *this* than to live wholly in a dead past; but the ideal community uses a glorious past to make a more glorious present. Sad, indeed, if our pride of place makes us vainer,

not better, citizens. Happy, if local pride endows us with "that common pride of descent and that social sureness that comes from a full and varied history." We honor the deeds of our fathers best by the patriotism of to-day.

"For country is a shape of each man's mind
Sacred from definition, unconfined
By the cramped walls where daily drudgeries grind;
An inward vision, yet an outward birth
Of sweet familiar heaven and earth."

We remember, to honor, the loyalty to the Town and the public spirit that has been displayed through all our history; that built the school and the church; that sent the Minute-man of '75 and '61 forth to answer the call of duty; that founded our early library and gave it in later years endowment and a fitting home; that built memorials to our soldier dead of two wars; that established funds for church and school and poor; that built a home for the Grand Army and cared for the family of the soldier;— a public spirit that ever and again has responded to the call of the community and found it a duty and a privilege to give of money and of service to make this a more beautiful and a better Town. To-day has its calls on the public-spirited citizen as well as the past; it is his high privilege to respond to the call, that this generation may do its part to make our fair Town the pride of its citizens, the envy of its neighbors. This vacant site cries out for the public building that shall adorn it; the welfare of the youth of the community, the cause of education, the church, all make demands upon the good citizen. We honor the public spirit of the past by the manifestation of our own public spirit in the present.

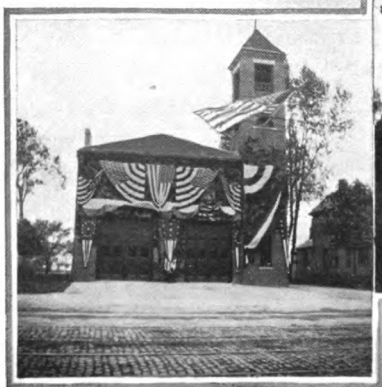
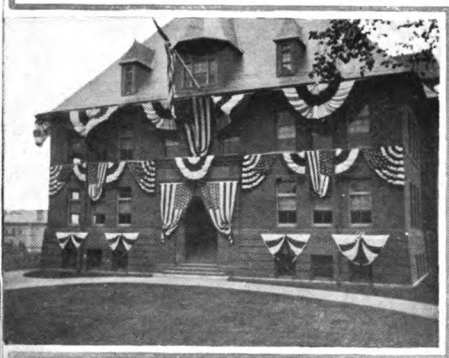
And the lesson of the day and hour is that we know and appreciate our own history. Reclaim from oblivion the traditions of the past. We can never be sufficiently grateful for what Samuel Abbott Smith preserved for us in his address "West Cambridge in 1775." Provide a suitable home for the relics and memorials of that honored past. Mark historic spots within our borders in such a manner that he who runs may read. Most important of all, write your local history in such a manner that it can be read with interest by the young. Teach local history in the public schools by special text-book. Then shall youth learn early the meaning of civic pride, and from the knowledge of what is near and dear grow into that broader love of country that honors the citizen and safeguards the State.

And finally, the occasion impresses on us the duty of holding fast to an abiding faith in democracy, a real democracy of life and ideals, that fights always for the equal chance of every man and honors merit from whatever source it comes. There are communities of the rich and others of the poor; those of one nationality or those of another; but here the rich and the poor and men of all races have dwelt together, not only in peace, but in friendliness. There has been little of caste feeling; the well-to-do have most of them been poor, and have not forgotten it; the poor man coming here has found friends and help and an open door of opportunity for himself and for his children. We still remain what we were in the days of Menotomy,— a democratic community,— and so let us remain: not the home of the rich and the wealthy alone, nor, on the other hand, of the abject poor, but the home of a sturdy, working, saving, wise-spending, home-loving democracy. We dwell to-day in the past, but only to gird ourselves for the present's need and the oncoming future. Of those who have received much, much is required. To-day is ours, and on our work the future must be builded. In the old Grecian torch race, the runner with the lighted torch ran his allotted span and handed to his successor the glowing light, and he to the next. So we receive and hand on to the generation that comes after us the torch of our civilization, not dimmed, but with added lustre.

“And falling, fling to the ranks behind,
Play up, play up, and play the game.”

In introducing Congressman McCall, Ex-Governor Brackett referred to the fact that for sixteen years the congressional district of which Arlington is a part had been ably represented in the House of Representatives by Mr. McCall, and that during all those years Arlington's needs had been most carefully looked after, and her interests safeguarded.

Congressman McCall was brief in his remarks, and spoke of Arlington as a typical illustration of the advantages of the town form of government, complimented the people on the closing of one hundred years that had showed such a great and healthy growth, and closed by referring to the fact that Arlington is to-day looked upon as an example, on account of that past and growth, to other towns less fortunate perhaps in their historic past and natural advantages,— that they too may, by following the example of progress as illustrated here, become as Arlington, one of the leading towns of the Commonwealth.



TOWN HALL

ROBBINS LIBRARY

HIGH SCHOOL

HIGHLAND HOSE HOUSE

TENT ON TOWN-HOUSE SITE

Ex-Governor Brackett then introduced Mayor Wardwell of Cambridge, referring to the fact that it was fitting that the representative of the mother town should be here to participate with us in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the "giving of her freedom" to her most historic offspring.

MAYOR WARDWELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The orator of the day has spoken of the achievements of Arlington; he has spoken of the part taken by the Town of Arlington in 1776, Battle of Lexington, etc. At that time your Town was a part of the town of Cambridge, or Newtowne, and so what was Arlington's history is the history of Cambridge, and it is fitting and proper that a representative of the city of Cambridge should be present to-day to congratulate you upon your prosperity, and to wish you continued prosperity in the future. The orator of the day has seen fit to dwell at considerable length upon the stream dividing Cambridge and Arlington, which he terms "Menotomy River." Who ever heard of this little stream being called a river! The boys know it better as Alewife Brook, and it has been so polluted in late years that alewives have long, long ago deserted it. That is the only boundary between Cambridge and Arlington, and, thanks to my good friend Mayor Grimmons of Somerville (who sits beside me here on the platform), and to the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Arlington and of Belmont, as well as to the city of Cambridge, an agreement has been entered into apportioning the expense between the several cities and towns; and the State Park Commission will soon make this desert plain to "blossom like the rose." And perhaps at the next Centennial Celebration the orator's great-grandson may address the assembled multitudes upon this beautiful park, and representatives of the city of Cambridge may come here, as well as from Somerville and the other towns, and join with you in felicitations and congratulations again, upon the prosperity and happiness of the new community.

Let us hope that the dividing-line between Arlington and Cambridge may never be any more tightly drawn than it is at present; for your prosperity is our prosperity, and your happiness is our happiness, and I wish the citizens of Arlington all the happiness and prosperity in the future that they have so richly won in the past, and as much more as need be.

Mr. Nixon Waterman, the poet of the day, was introduced by Ex-Governor Brackett as a Western boy coming East to seek fame and fortune and, acquiring both, selecting Arlington as his home.

THE ODE.

On heaven-kissing hills where rise
The lordly oak and pine;
In verdant vales whose happy skies
Smile down on homes as happy, lies
This goodly town of mine;
Of mine and thine and all who bless
Her ways of loveliness.

A winding river sparkles by
Through meadows lush and green;
A lakelet, like a soft, blue eye,
Reflects the azure of the sky
Its tree-fringed shores between;
And, dreaming in a calm content,
Are groves and gardens blent.

God-made and man-made: two worlds greet
Where nature weds with art;
Here where the town and country meet,
Where lone wood-path and busy street
Are but a step apart;
And close beside the haunts of men
The wild fox makes her den.

Here is the city's roar and rush,
The strife for gold and gain,
Lost in the calm of sylvan hush,
Joyed with the song of vesper thrush
Or veery's soft refrain,
Tuned to the murmur of a brook
Wherein the wild flow'rs look.

From her high hills, a noonday star,
"The gilded dome" appears;
And, seaward, guarding bay and bar,
On Bunker Hill, there shines afar,
The shaft proud Freedom rears;
Toward Concord, in a vale serene,
Lies Lexington's loved Green.

Yet needs she not to look away
To other patriot shrines;
'T was on her soil, that April day,
Brave men fell thickest in the fray;
Her valor brightly shines;
She gave, as still she gives, her best
To rescue the oppressed.

From her warm motherhood, brave sons
And daughters, fond and fair,
Have gone — her loved and loyal ones —
Where'er life's nobler purpose runs,
To plant their virtues there;
Still steadfast to the good, the true,
The Truth that here they knew.

For full a round, ripe hundred years,
On her predestined way,
Have sire and son, with hopes and fears,
Worked out her ends, with smiles and tears —
One hundred years to-day;
One hundred years of toil and strife,
One hundred years of Life!

We take, with glad and grateful hearts,
The gifts their labor wrought;
The larger life, in all its parts,—
Schools, churches, trades, professions, arts,—
With their high purpose fraught;
We take them with determined will
To make them better still.

O Arlington! Though poor and mean
The praise we bring may be,
Within our hearts we crown you Queen,
As on your hills you smile between
The sunset and the sea.
Oh, fond, fair spot! Where'er we roam
We call thee "Home, Sweet Home."

Chief Marshal Rawson was introduced and announced the award of prizes for the best features of the parade.

The judges selected to make the awards were Edward S. Fessenden and Cyrus E. Dallin. Their selections were received with applause demonstrating that in making the awards the judges had met with the hearty approval of the people.

The awards were as follows:

First Prize — Arlington Council 109, Knights of Columbus, Float representing the landing of Columbus.

Second Prize — M. Ernest Moore, Float representing an up-to-date greenhouse with cucumbers growing.

Third Prize — Charles Gott & Son, Float representing all the departments that go to make up a carriage factory, blacksmith, wheelwright, and paint shops, with men and helpers.

Special School Prize — Russell School, Float representing the purchase of Menotomy by the whites in 1635.

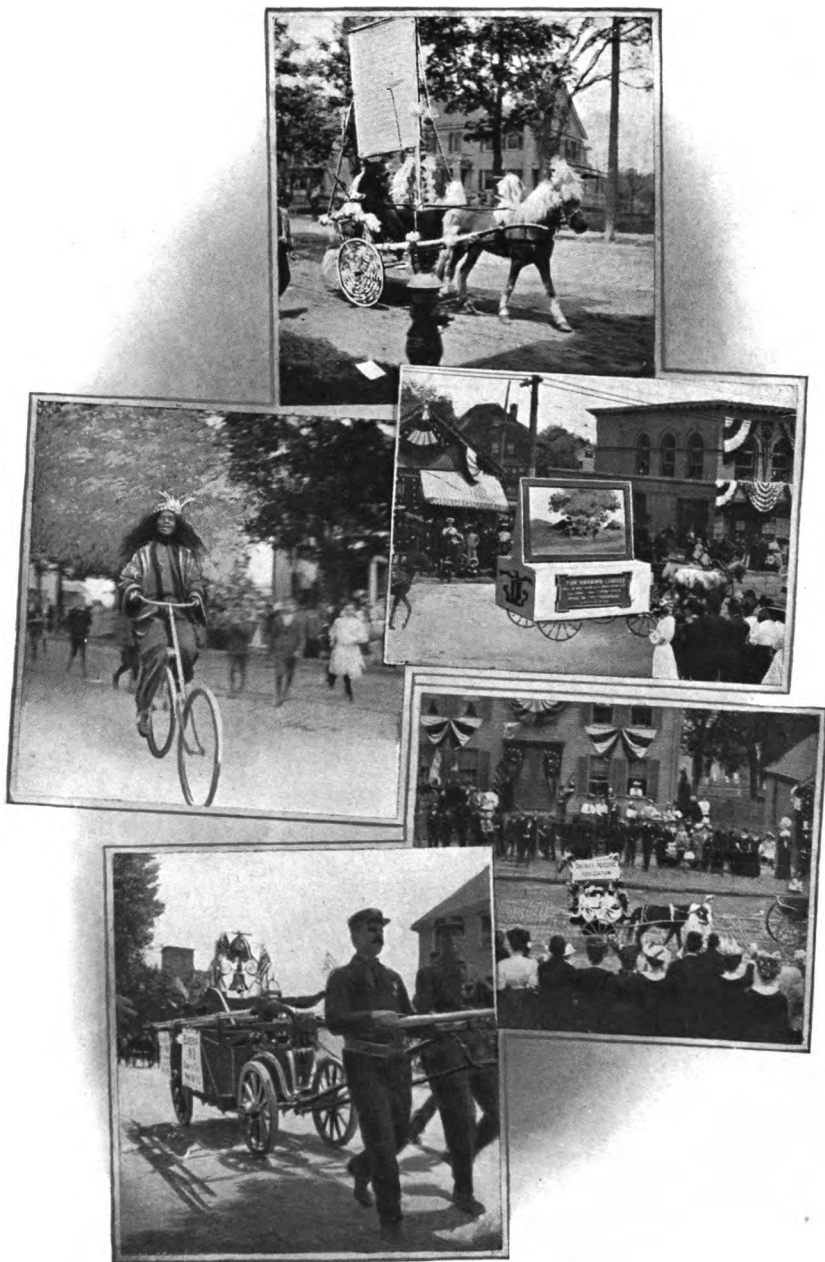
Governor Guild having left the tent at this time, the gathering, after listening to the patriotic selections of the orchestra, dispersed to participate in the other features of the day's programme.

The Committee were desirous that the schoolchildren of the Town be given an opportunity to hear Governor Guild, and through the courtesy of the pastor of St. Agnes Church permission was given to have a meeting in that church at 4.30, for the schoolchildren and the teachers. Governor Guild very courteously agreed to delay his departure that this feature might be carried out. The service was in charge of Charles T. Scannell, Walter Mooers, and Harry G. Porter, and when the Governor, accompanied by these gentlemen, entered the church fully fifteen hundred children were assembled. Miss Blanche Heard, Musical Instructor of the schools, assisted by Miss Lucy Butler, Organist of St. Agnes Church, led the chorus of schoolchildren in singing "To Thee, O Country." Governor Guild then addressed the children, and spoke of the virtue of striving, by earnest study and work, to attain the goal of their ambitions, assuring them that this could be accomplished only by overcoming the many obstacles and difficulties that might beset them.

Athletic Events.

During the afternoon the following athletic events were held under the direction of the Committee on Sports: Messrs. Charles T. Scannell, Ira W. Holt, and Walter H. Peirce, assisted by John A. Easton and Frank W. White.

Baseball Match between Arlington High School and Winchester High School, the prize being a beautiful gold-plated loving-cup mounted



FEATURES OF THE PARADE

on stag's horns, won by the Arlington High School nine by a score of 12 to 4.

The nines were made up as follows:

ARLINGTON HIGH.

Taylor, C.
Scannell, 2 B.
Sloane, R. F.
Clifford, L. F.
Rolfe, C. F.
Murray, C. F.
Kelley, S. S.
Dineen, 1 B.
Smith, 3 B.
Soderquist, P.

WINCHESTER HIGH.

Atherton, C. F.
Grant, S. S.
McPhee, 1 B.
Parker, 2 B.
Wingate, 3 B.
Nason, L. F.
Howe, R. F.
Thompson, C.
Caulfield, P.

After the ball game the other track events were in order, and were witnessed by a large gathering of young people of the Town, as well as a great number of visitors, and afforded much pleasure to spectators and participants. Messrs. Easton and White had the events in charge, and were assisted in the discharge of their duties by Dr. Daniel J. Buckley, Starter; Ernest Woods, James Fitzpatrick, and Frank W. White, Judges; John A. Easton, Clerk; William Mansell, Timer; Arthur E. Rowse, Announcer; Harry W. Spurr and Wellington Hodgdon, Scorers.

The events and winners were as follows:

50-yard Dash — Time, 7½ seconds. First prize, Elton Mansell; second prize, George Lowe.

75-yard Dash — Time, 9½ seconds. First prize, Wyman Smart; second prize, Thomas J. Finn.

100-yard Dash — Time, 11 seconds. This event resulted in a tie between Arthur J. Hendrick and Robert Clifford, and was run off the following Wednesday, June 5, and won by Arthur J. Hendrick.

Potato Race — Time, 31½ seconds. First prize, Albert Payson; second prize, Harold Gleason.

Running Broad Jump — First prize, Albert Payson, 16 feet 11 inches; second prize, Henry Binney, 16 feet 8 inches.

Relay Race — First prize, Arlington Centennial Team: Henry Kidder, Arthur J. Hendrick, Charles Kanaly, and Fred S. Mead, Jr. Second prize, Arlington High School Team: Robert Clifford, Charles Gott, John Buckley, Arthur B. Peirce.

The other team competing was the Arlington Gymnasium Team: Albert Payson, Albert Turner, Henry Binney, and Harold Gleason.

The play-out which was given under the direction of the Veteran Firemen's Association was held on Franklin St.

This was an invitation meet between the Red Jackets of Cambridge, General Taylor of Everett, the city of Somerville, and the Eurekas of Arlington.

First prize, Red Jackets of Cambridge, 190 feet 5 inches; second prize, Eureka of Arlington, 189 feet 6 inches.

The judges were Captain Drake of Stoughton and Captain Joy of Cambridge.

Captain Charles Hooper, of Peabody, was Starter.

After the play-out the Association held a hose-coupling contest on Chestnut St.

This was a most interesting and novel event, the rules being that three lengths of hose be laid side by side beside the hydrant all uncoupled and with the nozzle off. At a signal the contestants, two composing a team, started and connected the hose, took off the gate on the hydrant, put on the nozzle, and got a stream of water over a given point, the time to be figured from the starting-signal until the stream of water reached the mark.

The contest was won by William Spiers and Warren Beers, of Arlington, in the remarkable time of 28 seconds.

This closed the afternoon programme, and the people returned to their homes to prepare for the closing of the day's Celebration in the evening. The hospitality of our citizens and our organizations was manifest in the throwing open of their homes and lodge rooms to the visitors and returning friends, many of whom had come from distant parts of the country to participate with us in the Celebration. One and all were made to feel that they were indeed in the old home. Numerous were the hearty hand-clasps of friends long separated, of relatives whose interests in life led them from the family homestead and who now returned to again meet the loved ones and to rejoice with them in the glory of the old home Town.

To bring to a fitting close a day filled with events calculated to please all classes of our people, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, the Committee were enabled by the generous contributions of the townspeople to provide band concerts and fireworks in the evening.

This part of the programme was ably carried out under the direc-

tion of Warren W. Rawson, Winfield S. Durgin, Charles H. Stevens, M. Ernest Moore, and Edward W. Schwamb.

The place selected for the band concert was on Russell School Park, the large area affording accommodations for the immense crowds that gathered after the church bells had announced the hour of sunset.

From the elevated position of the Park the people had a most excellent view of Meadow Brook Park, the place selected for the display of fireworks in the evening.

Previous to and during the display of fireworks the Cambridge Cadet Band and the Brookline Brass Band alternated in giving the musical programme, and their selections were thoroughly enjoyed by the gathering.

While the streets bordering Russell Park as well as the Park itself would seem to give ample accommodations for all desiring to hear the music and watch the fireworks, the crowd was so great that it was impossible to travel from point to point, and those coming first not only obtained the best observation-points, but were forced to stay there until the close.

The rockets were set off in the rear of Meadow Brook Park, near Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, thus avoiding the possibility of setting fire to any buildings.

The consensus of opinion was that the display was more varied and beautiful than any ever seen here. It consisted of bombs made up of the national colors, fountains, serpents, red fire, rockets, and various other explosives, while the set piece, in the form of a banner with the words "Menotomy, West Cambridge, Arlington, 1807-1907," supported by columns of fire, was the most elaborate and beautiful piece of the display. The display lasted for about one hour, and as the final piece illuminated the scene with the words "Good-Night" the people wended their way to their homes, wearied from the long day's varied attractions, but with a feeling that the wishes of the people had been most acceptably carried out and that the memory of the day and its events would long be a theme to be talked about, and cherished as long as the last witness should survive.

UNION SERVICE OF ARLINGTON CHURCHES.

Sunday, June 2, 1907.

At the hour of morning worship, special services were held in all the churches of the Town in commemoration of the event. Also reference was made to the anniversary at other religious services held during the day in the several churches.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Union Service of all the churches was held in the First Baptist Church in charge of Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, and, despite the fact that a veritable downpour of rain must have prevented many from participating in the service, the seating-capacity of the church was taxed to its utmost, and many were obliged to stand during the service.

Churches participating:

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL, 1733 (Unitarian since 1829)

Rev. Frederic Gill, 1892

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ARLINGTON, 1781

Rev. Charles H. Watson, D.D., 1881

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 1840

Rev. Harry Fay Fister, 1893

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1842

Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, 1890

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1876

Rev. James Yeames, 1897

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 1898

Rev. Ira M. Baird, 1906

PARK AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1899

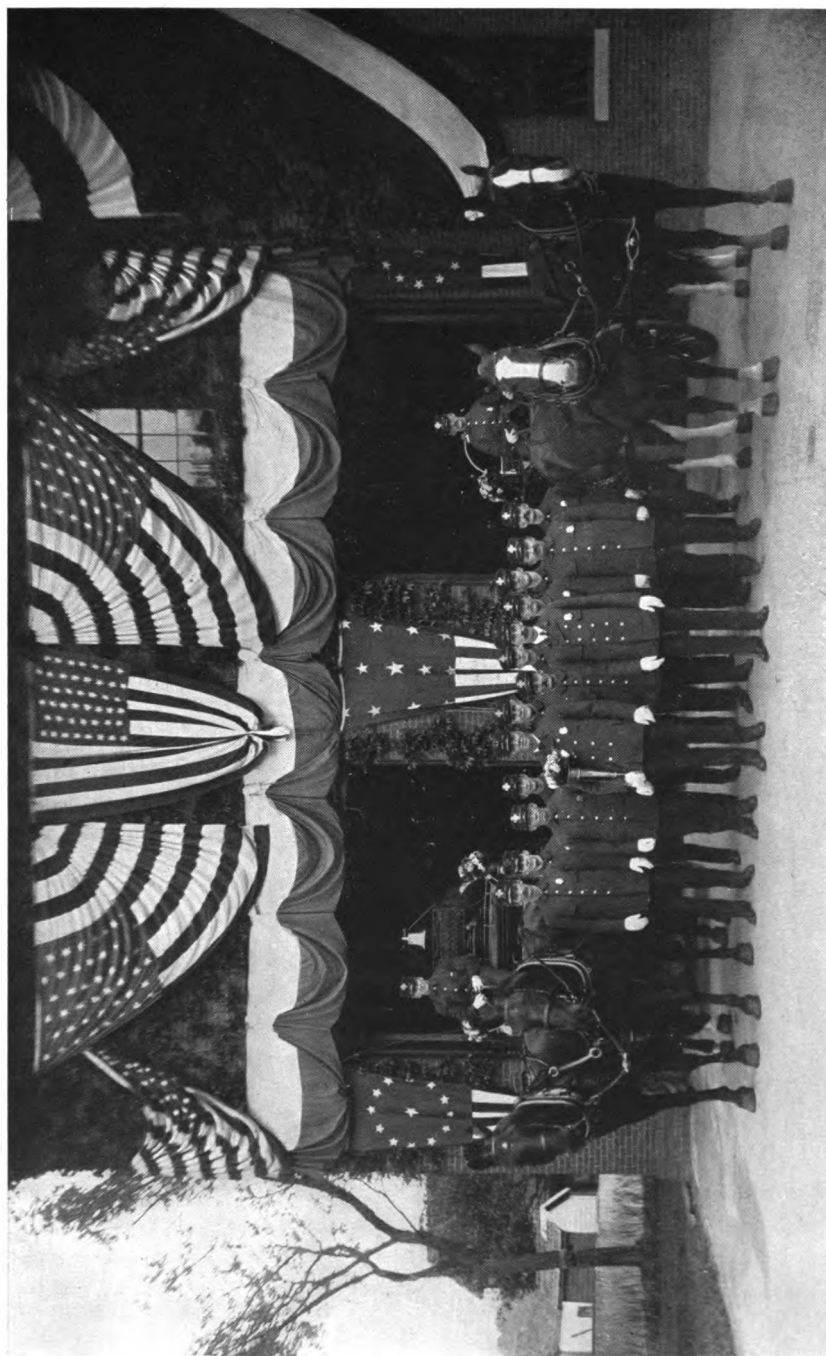
Rev. John G. Taylor, 1900

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 1905

Rev. William Austin Hill, 1905

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1907

Rev. A. F. Reimer, 1907



HIGHLAND HOSE 2 FIRE HOUSE AND COMPANY

The service was indeed a most beautiful, impressive, and fitting close to a Celebration complete in all other features.

The programme of the service, as arranged under the direction of Rev. Harry Fay Fister, of the Committee, was as follows:

PRELUDE: Marche Solennelle

Lemaigre

ANTHEM

Gounod

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home;

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the op'ning day.

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

INVOCATION AND LORD'S PRAYER. (All join)

Rev. J. G. TAYLOR

CHORAL RESPONSE: Glory be to Thee, O Lord

Tallis

RESPONSIVE READING

Led by Rev. JAMES YEAMES

How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!
My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord:
My heart and my flesh cry out unto the living God.

Yea, the sparrow hath found her an house,
And the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young,
Even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God.
Happy are they that dwell in thy house:
They will be still praising thee.

Happy is the man whose strength is in thee;
In whose heart are the highways to Zion.
Passing through the valley of Weeping they make it a place of springs;
Yea, the early rain covereth it with blessings.
They go from strength to strength;
Every one of them appeareth before God in Zion.

O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer;
Give ear, O God of Jacob.

Behold, O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed.
For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand.
I had rather stand at the threshold of the house of my God,
Than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

For the Lord God is a sun and a shield:
The Lord will give grace and glory;
No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.
O Lord of hosts, Blessed is the man that trusteth in thee.

Praise waiteth for thee, O God, in Zion;
And unto thee shall the vow be performed.
O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come.
Blessed is the man whom thou choosest, and causest to approach unto
thee,
That he may dwell in thy courts:
We shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house,
The holiness of thy temple.

For the Lord hath chosen Zion;
He hath desired it for his habitation,—

This is my resting-place for ever:
Here will I dwell; for I have desired it.
I will abundantly bless her provision:
I will satisfy her poor with bread.
Her priest also will I clothe with salvation:
And her saints shall shout aloud for joy.

CONGREGATIONAL HYMN: Lord of all being, throned afar *Mendon*

Announced by Rev. W. A. HILL

Lord of all being, throned afar, Thy glory flames from sun and star; Centre and soul of every sphere, Yet to each loving heart how near!	Lord of all life, below, above, Whose light is truth, whose warmth is love; Before Thy ever-blazing throne We ask no lustre of our own.
Our midnight is Thy smile withdrawn; Our noontide is Thy gracious dawn; Our rainbow arch, Thy mercy's sign: All save the clouds of sin are Thine.	Grant us Thy truth to make us free, And kindling hearts that burn for Thee, Till all Thy living altar claim One holy light, one heavenly flame.

PRAYER

Rev. JOHN T. BECKLEY, D.D., Acting Pastor of the Baptist Church

ANTHEM: Recessional

De Koven

Solo sung by Mrs. E. NELSON BLAKE

INTRODUCTORY WORDS

Rev. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL

It is fitting we should meet here this afternoon to mark the history of God — his Church in Arlington. We must look back and realize what the Church meant in the minds of the people who first came to these shores.

New institutions had to be formed, but the Church came first, and was what they prized most highly. Honor should be given our Baptist brothers in winning the first battle for religious independence, as the things which now unite the denominations are deeper and profounder than those differences which divide them. This meeting is prophetic of the time when there shall be no dividing-line — One God, and All Brothers in the Spirit of His Love.

ADDRESS (abstract)

Rev. HARRY FAY FISTER

The Town of Arlington owes its origin to the Christian Church.

One hundred and seventy-five years ago the twenty-seventh of December of this year, the northwest part of Cambridge was set off by the decree of the General Court as "The Second Parish of Cambridge." A parish in the eighteenth century was much more than in the twentieth. It was not only the ecclesiastical organization of the community, but had many civil privileges and duties. For seventy-five years the "Second Parish" fulfilled the functions of State and Church. June 1, 1807, the Second Parish of Cambridge was incorporated as a town, "West Cambridge." The Parish and the Town continued, however, to be intimately associated until 1833, when, by the decree of the General Court of Massachusetts, all parishes and towns were made independent of each other.

The Church has preserved the Town. The churches of this community have during the last one hundred years upheld the civil laws, secured men's property, and guarded the virtue of their families.

The Christian religion has helped the Town by teaching the citizens

of the community civic virtue, the elements of citizenship and patriotism. It was on the green in front of the Parish Church of Lexington that the troops of King George met their first armed resistance. It was under the shadow of the Church of Menotomy that Captain Locke's Company met to march away to Lexington and Concord; and it was at the same place that, a little later in the day, twelve old men, some say headed by Rev. Phillips Payson, of Chelsea, captured the convoy of supplies, and took the first prisoners of the Revolutionary War.

For one hundred years and more the Church has helped to dispense education in this place. In the early part of this period the Church was the chief resource for intellectual instruction, and at times even to the present it has been a helper.

But there is nothing that religious institutions have done for the Town that has been of more benefit than the fruits of their special work. They have placed before men ideals, held up to the highest in individual and community life. Religion has kept before men the source of all authority in life, the consciousness of a Supreme Being. All law, religious, moral, and civil, falls back upon the belief in the existence of an Almighty and Just Being. The religious institutions have held up before men such a Being, spoken of His justice, revealed His laws and thundered forth His penalties and His power to enforce them.

This Town has not been built wholly without, to a great extent it has been built within, the souls of men. It has been built as Emerson said of Boston: "It is not an accident, not a windmill, or a railroad-station, or a cross-roads tavern, or any army barracks, grown up by time and luck to a place of wealth; but a seat of humanity, of men of principle, obeying a sentiment, and marching loyally whither that should lead them, so that its annals are great historical lines, parts of the history of political liberty." So we can say, "When all have done their utmost, surely he hath given the best who gives a character erect and constant, which, nor any shock of loosened elements, nor the fearful sea of flowing or of ebbing fates, can stir from its deep bases in the living rock of ancient manhood's sweet security."

What of the next century?

In the last century the State has absorbed many of the functions of the Church. In the twentieth century may we expect to see the State take over the work of the Church? No matter how much of the work of the Church the State may do in the future, religion will be needed to sustain the charity, the defence of the weak, and the care of men's characters.



BADGES AND SOUVENIRS OF CELEBRATION

It is the sentiment of religion that calls for these things. It is because men believe in the goodness of the Heavenly Father toward them that they wish to be kind to others; it is the brotherly spirit given to the work by Jesus that is the inspiration of the brotherhood of man.

Furthermore, men will always need a place to publicly worship; they will continue to need the sentiment of that which is good and high to be inspired within them; they will always need the love of the Father held out to them and the power of Almighty God held over them.

The past of the Church in the Town of Arlington is secure; the future is no less so. We cannot now tell what specific blessings other than those constantly given religion may give to the people that dwell in this community in the next one hundred years. But this we know: that the beneficent work is as much in the future as in the past.

CONGREGATIONAL HYMN: From age to age how grandly rise

Announced by Rev. A. F. REIMER

From age to age how grandly rise
The prophet souls in line!
Above the passing centuries
Like beacon lights they shine.

Their kindling power our souls confess;
Though dead they speak to-day:
How great the cloud of witnesses
Encompassing our way!

Through differing accents of the lip
One message they proclaim,
One growing bond of fellowship,
Above all names one Name.

Through every race, in every clime,
One song shall yet be heard;
Move onward in thy course sublime,
O everlasting Word!

ADDRESS (abstract). "The Labor of Religion"

Rev. FREDERIC GILL

TEXT: *Others have labored, and ye are entered into their labors.*—JOHN IV., 38.

The question, "What is religion for" would be answered in various ways by different men, but concerning the aspect of religion which concerns us on an occasion like this there would be less difference of opinion. The function of religion is to ennoble men and elevate society. Not that men should simply live, but that they should live worthily, is the concern of religion. One or two of the specific means which religion uses to realize this end are: (1) Keeping life open at the top. We easily become absorbed in and limited by the prosaic levels of daily affairs. The problems of what shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed tend to consume our time and energy. But man is meant

to have another life than this, and religion, by means of worship, public and private, aims to keep our faces toward heaven and God. (2) Nourishing life at the roots. The needs of our nature are deep and various, and can be met by no superficial remedies. The one inclusive need is that of life; our souls seek fuller vitality. Not so much knowledge or ideals as power to follow the light we already have is our most pressing need. Religion aims to satisfy this necessity in the only way it can be truly met, which is by helping men to realize the presence and the power of God. It not only presents great ideals to the soul, but it brings strength by which we are enabled to follow after them. To increase the quantity and ennoble the quality of life, to give men more life and better life, is the great practical purpose of religion. This is what it is for.

This work is done on both long and short lines,— by the steady enlightenment and transformation of men's minds; by planting the seed of a diviner manner of life and tending it, so that in time it naturally produces its fruit; on short lines, by direct attack upon evil and immediate help for the good. Religion is concerned with the eternities, for they alone can profoundly and permanently help men; and with the times, for it is in the conduct of daily affairs that the beauty of holiness is to be shown forth.

All this will become clearer if some instances of the work of religion and its fruits are given.

It is not to be denied that in the great fight against slavery in our own country many churches failed to do their duty. The anti-slavery agitation did not receive much direct help from the churches, and from some of them it met only opposition. But this failure has been much exaggerated in certain quarters, and some considerations on the other side quite forgotten.

Slavery was repeatedly and boldly preached against in some churches long before the days of great agitation. And later, in those very days, there were not lacking the men and the churches who saw and did their duty, often with great loss to themselves. More important than these facts is the consideration that the movement for the abolition of slavery made its appeal to sentiments and ideas which were largely the creation of generations of Christian teaching by the churches. This it was that had planted deep in men's minds a high conception of the worth of a man, and the wickedness of using him as a mere bit of property.

How shall war be diminished and peace promoted?

We have lately been visited by one [Mr. Stead] who has given much

time to this great work of promoting international peace. Unfortunately, he has shown anything but a peaceable spirit. By his ill-tempered denunciation of every one who does not agree exactly with him, and the general cantankerousness of his speech, he has shown how the cause of peace cannot be advanced. For it is just such pugnacious and belligerent dispositions in the hearts of men that cause war. Peace among nations will never come until the individuals composing the nations learn how to rule their passions and restrain their bitter impulses.

Both on long lines that are fundamental and on short lines that are direct, religion tries to fulfil its great mission of ennobling men, and uplifting society. It is this service rendered by religious institutions to men that particularly interests us to-day. In it we find:

1. A bond with a past that enables us to sympathize with and appreciate the work of bygone generations.

Divergent types of religion, various churches, and successive generations of men do this work in different ways. Often, alas, there is little friendliness and much enmity between them. In fact, it is only recently that any great improvement has been made in this respect. Our own forerunners in this Town, like all the New Englanders of those days, had strong convictions of their own, but of the capacity to sympathize with and appreciate the good in types of Christianity alien to their own they had none. A gathering like this, if, indeed, they could have conceived of such a thing, would have called out their stern denunciation. Here is where we have an advantage over them. We can appreciate them, if they could not appreciate us. We are learning the greatness of God's truth, which is more than any one church or system of doctrines, and hence we tolerate beliefs we cannot accept. We are finding out the breadth and depth of human nature, and hence we try to appreciate all honest men. Above all, we can see how the different churches have done something for the promotion of justice, kindness, and righteousness in the world. The fellowship and friendliness of this meeting is not simply a pleasant but superficial feeling called forth by the occasion; it is, or ought to be, an attitude based upon facts of the greatest importance.

2. The duty and privilege of the present and the future.

The real test of religious institutions lies in their capacity to serve the higher life of men. History and traditions, however venerable; doctrines, however beautiful; arguments, however convincing; numbers, however large, are but secondary. The supreme question for Chris-

tianity is, Can it inspire and lead the best life of to-day? The only effective answer to that question is the fact of inspiration and leadership. If this is not evident all else is of small moment.

Such is the labor of religion, a work done by the generations that are gone, and now in our hands. Most of this work must be done, not in great churches by eminent leaders, but in local churches by average men. No need of our time is greater than this need of local, modest leadership. It is small churches in remote districts of New England that have furnished this nation much of its best moral energy and religious vitality. What a company rises before our minds to-day as we recall the history of this Town! It is a splendid host, in which we are offered an honorable, though an humble place.

Let us be worthy of our opportunity.

CHOIR HYMN

Whitney

The Son of God goes forth to war,
A kingly crown to gain;
His blood-red banner streams afar.
Who follows in His train?
Who best can drink his cup of woe,
Triumphant over pain;
Who patient bears his cross below,
He follows in His train.

A glorious band the chosen few,
On whom the Spirit came:
Twelve valiant saints, their hope they knew,
And mock'd the cross and flame.
They met the tyrant's brandish'd steel,
The lion's gory mane;
They bow'd their necks, the death to feel:
Who follows in their train?

The martyr first, whose eagle eye
Could pierce beyond the grave;
Who saw his Master in the sky,
And call'd on Him to save.
Like Him, with pardon on his tongue,
In midst of mortal pain,
He prayed for them that did the wrong:
Who follows in his train?

A noble army, men and boys,
The matron and the maid,
Around the Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light array'd:
They climb'd the steep ascent of heaven
Through peril, toil, and pain:
O God! to us may grace be given
To follow in their train!

CONGREGATIONAL HYMN: America

Announced by Rev. IRA M. BAIRD

BENEDICTION

Rev. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL

SEVEN-FOLD AMEN

Stainer

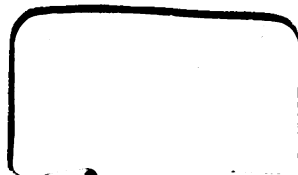
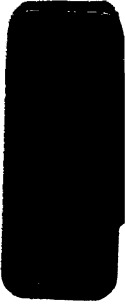
POSTLUDE: Marche Pontificale

Tombelle

The Prelude was played by Mrs. Elmer A. Stevens, organist at the Universalist Church, and the Postlude by Miss Lucina Jewell, organist at the Trinitarian Congregational Church.

Chorus: Mrs. William Marshall, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Martin, Mrs. Elinor Onthank, Mrs. Carolyn B. Reed, Mrs. John F. Scully, Mrs. Annie W. Smith, Miss Jessie F. Rollins, Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Mrs. M. J. Colman, Mrs. Charles E. Fitz, Mrs. Clementine Marvin, Miss Harriet E. Dougherty, Miss Elsie J. Longan, Mr. W. B. Adams, Mr. Charles E. Fitz, Mr. Charles N. Hall, Mr. Frank L. Tibbetts, Mr. Horace Jones, Mr. T. Ralph Parris, Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, Mr. Frank R. Sircom, Mr. Charles D. Waterman.

Mr. Charles S. Norris, organist at the First Congregational Church, was Organist and Choirmaster.



Half-tone plates made by
FOLSOM & SUNERGREN

Printed by
THE EVERETT PRESS COMPANY

The badges supplied by the Committee
were designed by
FRANK P. DYER